The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ. . . Editor.

1887.
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THE FARMER'S NEEDS.

Of all legislation, that which will ameliorate the condition of the farmer should be enacted. The writer hereof lives in an agricultural section and all his interests and investments are wrapped in the prosperity of the farming community—hence we have an opportunity of observing and feeling the disadvantages under which the agricultural population labors, not only in Centre county but all over the country.

If there ever was a time when it could be said that farming paid, that time is not now. Low prices for all farm products, burdensome local taxation which rests solely upon real estate, discrimination in freights, and other causes, are beggaring our farmers, and leaving them nothing for their heavy toil, and the consequent depreciation in real estate makes their sum total look gloomy.

How can this be bettered? One item might be mentioned, namely, let all revenues from mercantile, liquor and other licenses no longer drop into the state treasury, but let them go to the counties, to help the road, school and poor funds.

This would take off so much from the farmer's tax to keep up these branches.

Let a part or all of the fines and forfeited recognisances remain in the counties where they are imposed, and go in the same direction, and the tax upon the farmers acres will again be lightened.

Why should not these monies go to the immediate benefit of the people of the county from which they are derived, instead of the state treasury which has other sources of revenue in abundance?

Now the above suggestions, if enacted would relieve the tax of the farmer very materially, and there is no good reason why it should not be so.

Gov. Beaver has been presented with a new Bible. The General has great admiration for the good book and in all his careful readings of it has never found the term "boss" in it, hence will not allow any bossing about him.

They are having another big strike in New York. Business along the wharves in that city and Brooklyn and Jersey city is in a serious condition. Freight is piled up on the piers and the green hands at work make slow progress. The ocean steamships are greatly delayed by the great strike. There are something like 30,000 coal-handlers, railroad freight handlers and 'longshoremen out, and where the movement will end no one can say.

The greatest difficulty was met in moving freight on the docks along the North river, where most of the large ocean steamers are berthed. All steamers scheduled to sail on Saturday were delayed for want of coal, and of those that did get to sea most had an insufficient supply and the strikers say that their cargoes were also incomplete.

It seems quite strange to us, an old fisherman, that Uncle Sam and John Bull should fall out about fishing. We have followed fishing for the last twenty summers and never fell out with any one. We fell in the water sometimes.

The son of millionaire Senator Fair, in a Washington saloon, asked congressman Page to take a drink, which the congressman declined. Young Fair then drew a pistol, which Page was quick enough to take from the young snob, and led the senatorial chip out of the saloon. What business has a congressman to say, no, when a son-of-a-Senator wants to set 'em up. That's the question.

NEW LICENSE BILL.

The Republican caucus of the House, at Harrisburg, has adopted the Brooks bill, as a new license law.

The bill has in it the following section: "In all cities of the first and second classes—all houses, rooms, or places where vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, are sold, shall pay a license fee of $600; in all cities third, fourth and fifth classes, $500; boroughs having a population of 5300 and upward, $400 and other places $300 Under the act no license shall be granted if a majority of the citizens of any ward, township or borough petition the court not to grant any license in it. The applicant to receive a license shall not be pecuniarily interested in any other establishment than the one for which he is asking for license, nor shall anybody but himself be pecuniarily interested in the place for which license is asked. The signers are restricted to one petition. The Courts are required to hear remonstrants and petitions and shall refuse the license, if it be shown that the house asked to be licensed, is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers or travelers, or that the applicant is not a fit person. One half of the sums received by any city or county treasurer for licenses shall be paid to the State Treasurer and the other half is to be retained by the City or County Treasurer to meet the expenses of the county. The number of licenses shall not in each ward, borough or township exceed one to every two hundred assessed voters, the number of voters to be taken from the returns of the preceding year. Persons selling without a license shall pay not less than twice the license fee, nor more than $5,000, and undergo imprisonment from one to twelve months. No license shall be granted to any house within four hundred feet of a school building or place of worship. Liquors must be sold on the first floor fronting on a public street or road. No screens, blinds, shutters, curtains, partitions, or painted, ground or stained glass windows, or any other obstruction which may interfere with a view of the interior of the room where liquors are sold are allowed. Bars must be closed before 10 o'clock at night, and shall not be opened until 6 next morning, except that Councils in cities and boroughs may allow persons to keep their places open until 12 o'clock. The penalty for violating this provision is not exceeding $500, and imprisonmant not exceeding one year. Liquor selling is prohibited in places where there are special prohibitary laws.

The appointment of Col. D. H. Hastings as Adjutant General seems to please all, and the position will be well filled by a handsome man. Hereafter it will be Gen. Hastings.

FOR TARIFF REFORM.

The protection Democrats completed consideration of the bill to reduce the surplus revenue upon which they have been at work for some time past The meeting was attended by about twenty Congressmen, including members from the Southern anti-internal revenue organization. The bill wipes out the tax on tobacco and weiss beer and also the license tax on dealers in whiskey. The question whether the tax on alcohol used in the arts sho uld be removed or the tax on whiskey should be reduced is left open to be decided by the House.

The provisions of the Randall bill which increased the duties in certain cases are stricken out. The free list of the Randall bill has also been augumented. Lumber, goats'-hair, fur for making hats, jute and jute butts are among the articles placed on the free list The duty on steel rails is reduced to $13. The principal features of the Hewitt customs administrative bill are incorporated in the new bill, together with some additions suggested by the Treasury Department. What is known as the "warehouse" section of the Hewitt bill, however, is eliminated. It is expected that the customs sections of the bill will effect a reduction of about $10,000,000, and that the total reduction of revenue made by the bill will be from fifty-five to sixty million dollars. The intention in framing the customs portion of the bill was to avoid as far as possible all questions likely to lead to controversy. The committee appointed at the last meeting will confer with Speaker Carlisle as to the best mode of procedu re.

Since ladies wear hats, wouldn't politeness require that they tip them on meeting young gents, even after having passed them the length of a fence rail?

WEEDING OUT THE DEMOCRATS.

At Harrisburg the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth are being gradually weeded out and Republicans put in their places. Thus far three of Governor Pattison's clerks have been succeeded by members of the opposite party. The remaining Democratic clerks will have to go as soon as their places can be satisfactorily filled.

That's the way Republicans do it. those Democrats who busy themselves to put Republicans in offices, can put this in their pipes.

The New York World says: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle" than for a poor man to enter the United States Senate.

Gov. Beaver's administration is turning out all Democratic officials about Harrisburg. The work is going on briskly, and sets Cleveland in the shade. Some of the deputy Republicans or pretended Democrats—who are always in cahoot with the opposite party, even in old Centre, will no doubt be pleased with Gov. Beaver's action in making Democrats walk the plank, as that is what a certain class of Democrats have been working at in our own county.

One of the most lucrative offices on the hill is that of Secretary to the State Board of Agriculture. His salary is not so large, but his opportunities to pile up debts against the Treasury are almost limitless. Last year he was paid $6,270, for analyzing fertilizers and $4 658 21 for salary and expenses in reporting cases of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle and suppressing the same. In addition to these amounts he received a salary of $1,125. The office which has paid Secreiary Edge handsomely was created through the efforts of a relative while the latter was a member of the Legislature. We don't think our farmers are benefitted a farthing by these operations it is simply a soft snap for a fellow who pockets a nice sum of the people's taxes.

Ex-Go vernor Curtin tells the story of the recovery of his eyesight as follows: "I went to the oculist absolutely sceptical. He looked at my eye and said he could cure it. I was going to Boston the next day to attend the merchants dinner, and I thought I would like to go seeing if possible. So when he asked when, he could perform the operation, I said: "Now at once; might just as well have done with it." He deadened my eyes with cocaine. He took an instrument. He made one skillful cut with it. He filled my eye with blood. It was all over in a minute. He said, "There, Governor, go home and go to bed, and in the morning you will see as well as anybody." And sure enough, I did.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We desire to make a very liberal proposition by which we hope to increase the circulation of the REPORTER and thereby be enabled to reduce its price to all who will accept the offer. Instead of sending out agents we propose to let our patrons have the benefit of an agent's pay, and put you to scarce any trouble for the gain to you.

1st. If you obtain for the REPORTER one subscription with $1.25 cash, we will add to it 4½ months free, to make up the year, as a trial subscriber, and you to have two months extra credit and get the REPORTER after that for $1.50.

2nd. If you get us the names of four such trial subscribers sending cash for each name, as above, we will send you the REPORTER one year free. Or, if you can only get two such trial names, we will give you six months credit, free, on REPORTER.

This can be done by very little effort and will pay you well. We will lose by it the first year, but expect to retain the most of these trial names at $1,50 per year thereafter, and make it up by an increase in circulation.

Names can be sent at any time as they are obtained The offer will be open until April 1887.

The gain for you will be a reduction in price to $1 50, and six months for every two names sent us.

Try it, and get the REPORTER half or one whole year free, for very little trouble. Most any one will take trial trip on above proposition.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
Centre Hall, Pa.

The remains of Gen. Stone were laid at rest in the National cemetery at West Point with military honors.

The Parnellites in the British parliament have re-elected Mr. Parnell chairman of the Irish parliamentary party and Mr. Justin McCarthy vice-chairman.

The city council of Boston has undertaken to secure the wiping out of the Sunday blue laws of Massachusetts by legislative enactment, providing that each city or town shall define the employments that may be engaged in on Sunday.

The cotton planters along the Mississippi river have won a victory over the American Cotton Oil Trust and advanced the price of cotton seed.

A law making it only a misdemeanor to kill the betrayer of a woman is proposed in Illinois, and is suported even by clergymen.

A bill introduced in the New York assembly proposes to make combinations to corner articles of food, fuel and other necessaries of life legal offenses and punishable as such.

John L. Sullivan, champion pugilist of the world, fainted in a doctor's chair while he was having his injured arm rebroken. After it was properly set the great slugger felt sick, but talked fight.

Dr. Schooler, dean of the Town College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Des Moines, has been indicted for grave robbery.

Mr. Tizard, superintendent of the sugar works at Cape May, accidentally shot and killed his assistant, Mr. Roach.

J. A. McHale is suing for a divorce at Ann Arbor, Mich., but is unable to positively identify his wife.

Mr. A. J. Seligman, who is on his bridal tour, has been held as a hostage for arrears of wages by the miners at Wickes, M. T.

The public school teachers of New York

TORN BY DYNAMITE.

A Dastardly Attempt to Sink an Old Dominion Steamer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Just after sundown last night as the Old Dominion Line steamer Guyandotte was passing Long Branch on her way south at full speed a terrific explosion occurred on board in the saloon. It destroyed nearly the entire after part of the steamer, ripping off her decks and sending boats, skylights and furniture skywards.

That dynamite was the agent employed in attempting to wreck the steamer there is no doubt. It was placed in a closet on the starboard quarter of the saloon just before the vessel left the dock by a man who jumped ashore just as the gangplank was pulled in.

There was just daylight enough left for those on shore to see the accident. The greatest excitement prevailed on board immediately after the explosion. Everyone expected to see the steamer sink at once. But after some five minutes they saw her head turn to the northward and she began to come slowly back towards Sandy Hook.

The crews of the life saving stations were about to man their boats and go to the assistance of the crew and passengers, but the steamer set no signal of distress, and a tugboat soon after took her in tow and assisted her to her pier in this city.

Capt. Kelly and his crew had a thrilling story to tell when they landed late last night.

The steamer left her pier, 39 North river, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She steamed down the bay, past Quarantine and through the Narrows to the Lower bay, and the pilot had left her only twenty minutes when the explosion occurred.

"It was a fearful sensation," said the captain. "It stunned every one on board and I thought for a moment the ship would sink under us."

All hands rushed to the after part of the ship as soon as the explosion was over and the engines stopped to learn the extent of the damage. Lying on the cabin floor D. A. Kelly, a passenger, and James Justin, a colored waiter, were found severely hurt.

Robert Sinclair, a mess boy, stated to the captain that before the steamer left her pier he saw a suspicious looking man hanging about the saloon with a bag in his hand. He described him as being about five feet nine inches in height, with light whiskers and complexion, and having a brown overcoat and black derby hat. He ran from the direction of the closet as the steamer was leaving her pier and was the last man to jump ashore.

At the steamer's pier last night when she arrived there was the greatest excitement. The news had come by telegraph from Long Branch, and scores of people had come to see what the damage was. An immense hole fifteen feet square was broken through the handsome roof of the saloon, while a hole five feet square was blown in the deck. The machinery was intact, but hardly a vestige of the joiner work in the saloon was uninjured.

The Guyandotte left several days late without a complete cargo, owing to the strike and boycott against the Old Dominion line by the 'longshoremen. Since the 'longshoremen employed by that company struck against a reduction of wages on Jan. 3 several attempts have been made to settle the difficulty without avail. A boycott was placed upon the company by the 'Longshoremen's union about two weeks ago and it has not yet been lifted. The arrest of James E. Quinn and four other members of District Assembly No. 49 at the instigation of President McCready, of the company, has embittered the Knights of Labor. A meeting of the order said last night that the leaders of No. 49 would be furiously indignant when the report of the explosion reached them. He said a reward would probably be offered by the Knights for the apprehension and conviction of the man who committed the dastardly act.

"The enemies of Labor," he said, "will be too ready to believe that this cowardly attempt to destroy life and property was instigated by the strikers, but all fair minded people will see in it rather the work of some crank who took advantage of this condition to commit an insane act."

Italians Declare War on Canada.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—It is learned that there are a number of Italians of this city eagerly watching the chances of a war with Canada, and are ready to lead into the Dominion, if occasion demands, to show their loyalty for the United States. Mr. A. J. Oishe, a well known Italian of Buffalo, says he has just discovered a very pronounced war element among his people here. "I went into a saloon," he said, "and found it full of Italians. As soon as they saw me they began to shout and gather around me. 'Here is the man who can lead us into Canada,' they said. 'He knows us and can speak our language,' and they picked me up and carried me about in their enthusiasm. The men threw their hats up and proclaimed me as their leader." Mr. Oishe stated further that he had heard little or nothing of the movement, if it can be called such, until within a day or two, but he is convinced from what he hears that the men are in earnest. They are loyal and they want to show their loyalty. They claim that they can raise 2,000 men in Buffalo alone and 5,000 or 6,000 in the state.

Will Probably Pay Damages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Star says although Secretary Bayard has not yet announced that the British schooners seized in Alaskan waters for illegal fishing were unlawfully seized and held by the government, that this will be the outcome of the whole matter, and proper damages will be paid by this government for loss and damages. It is understood, The Star says, that this is in accordance with an opinion of the attorney general. It has been shown that the vessels were catching seal outside of the three mile limit, and were therefore well within their rights, according to the construction this government has always insisted upon.

Coal Blockade at Port Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—There are about 100,000 tons of coal accumulated at Port Richmond. The Reading company's own vessels are the only ones that can be utilized for shipping coal, and they have only 15,000 tons total daily capacity. The company's officials say that the Cacoura, which lately applied at Port Richmond for a cargo, will not be loaded.

Lorillard's Strike Ended.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The strike at Lorillard's tobacco factory in Jersey City is ended, the employes returning unconditionally, upon the promise that their grievances will be carefully considered and satisfied if possible. The new employes will not be discharged, so that some of the old hands have lost their places.

CUSTOM HOUSE LABORERS GO OUT.

The laborers employed in the weigher's department of the custom house and detailed to wharves along the East river and Brooklyn have joined the strikers. They say that they do not get enough pay.

They receive only $2.50 a day, and Surveyor Beattie says there is substantial cause for their grievance, and that he has recommended at Washington that they be paid $3 a day.

There was a conference last night between the representatives of District 49 and the unions affected by the strike. A representative of Italian labor organizations said he had 5,000 Italian laborers and freight handlers organized. He was instructed to call on the Italian consul to-day and ask him to take steps to prevent Italian padrones from furnishing laborers to the steamship companies.

ACTIVITY AT HOBOKEN.

At Hoboken the Hamburg and Bremen wharves were scenes of activity all day, every employe being a non-union man.

The arrivals at the North German Lloyds, or Bremen wharves yesterday were the steamships Saale, from Bremen, also the Donau, with 1,000 tons of freight for this city, which will be handled by non-union men.

A steady stream of water poured upon the ruins of the Cromwell line's pier No. 9, North river yesterday. At nightfall the timbers were still smoking. A careful investigation as to the causes of the fire resulted in settling the fact that the striking 'longshoremen had no hand in it. It is thought that the ashes from a cigar or pipe set fire to some loose cotton.

The loss will not be as heavy as was at first supposed. Many bales of cotton were taken out almost unharmed. Many barrels of freight also were removed unharmed by the gang of men at work there yesterday.

PLENTY OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

"We have been manufacturing deputy sheriffs by the wholesale," said the superintendent of the Berwind-White Mining company, at South Amboy, to a reporter yesterday.

The statement was not exaggerated, for over 600 specials with badges and formidable clubs were found scattered over the five piers of the company. This great force was deemed necessary, as the piers and trestlework are each over one mile in length.

One hundred non-union men, mostly Scandinavians, were put at work yesterday, and at night the entire gang was quartered on a barge which has been fitted up with bunks for 150 men and provisions to last thirty days. The company officials declare that they will keep their army of deputies half a year if needs be to protect the new men.

A PROBABLE CRISIS.

New Jersey's Capital Expecting a Shaking Up To-Day.

TRENTON, Feb. 1.—It is stated that at the Republican caucus last night it was decided on a vote of 7 to 5, to organize the senate today at 12 o'clock. It is also given out officially that Sewell is the choice for United States senator of the Republicans, and will be the regular nominee at the caucus to be held two weeks hence. The caucus will be held at this time in compliance with the law that provides for the United States senator's election on the second Tuesday after the organization of the legislature. Now a new complication arises. The Democrats are talking about voting for Lellan's resolution and not allow the senate to organize. The resolution is to adjourn the house sine die, which the members say can be done; the house meets at 12, and it is proposed to organize the senate at 12. There is also the further possibility of the Republicans, strengthened by Speaker Baird and Throckmorton, opposing its motion to adjourn the house in time to allow a joint assembly meeting for the usual vote for Abbett. This meeting must be held at 12 o'clock, and if Baird and Throckmorton vote with the Republicans against adjournment before that hour, it will leave the Democrats at sea in regard to their determination to meet each day and vote for United States senator. The organization of the senate at 12 will also tend to prevent it. Altogether there may be some fun. The assembly chamber is thronged at each session with visitors, expectant of a repetition of the scenes which took place at the opening of the session.

Another caucus is to be held by the Republicans at 11:30, to decide finally about the organization of the senate.

Gen. Sewell left for Washington at 11 o'clock last night. Before leaving he said: "I am in this fight to stay and I will not be driven out by any man."

Revolt of Jersey Convicts.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 1.—Some excitement was occasioned in the state prison yesterday afternoon by fifteen convicts who refused to go to work in the laundry department under Keeper Moore. The gang was led by Convict Thomas, who is serving a long term for manslaughter and who is regarded as a desperate character. He told Moore that the men had made up their minds not to work under him any longer. The men stood threateningly and awaited a sign to attack Moore, who touched the bell for help. In half a minute several deputy keepers responded to the call and with drawn revolvers quickly cowed the convicts, who were marched to the prison center, where they were put in irons and returned to their cells. They will be thoroughly disciplined and when taken to work again will be placed in different squads.

Congressional Doings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The sub-committee of the house committee on naval affairs, having in charge the various bills providing for new war vessels, has reached an informal agreement upon part of the work. So far it has been agreed that there shall be two 4,000 ton cruisers of the Newark pattern; four gunboats, like gunboat No. 1 now in course of construction, and three torpedo boats. It is believed a bill can be laid before the full committee this week.

The agricultural appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and was passed with amendments providing for the equal compensation of all persons employed in the seed room, whether dressed in silk or other fabrics, and that the bond of the commissioner of agriculture shall be in the sum of $25,000.

A Doctor's Sudden Death.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Dr. George A. Thayer, ex-mayor of this city, dropped dead yesterday afternoon. He had been called to attend a man injured by falling through an elevator, and while pulling on the man's broken arm the doctor suddenly fell dead. He was 60 years of age, and noted for his benevolence.

BRIEF MENTION.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Accidents and Incidents—Personal Mention—Sayings and Doings in All Parts of the World Upon the Questions of the Day.

Advices from Berlin are to the effect that Prince Bismarck has found an ally in the pope, who has issued a document which is expected to induce Catholics not to oppose the government candidates in the elections for members of the new reichstag.

Cambridge and Oxford will contest the annual university boat race this year on the 26th of March.

The Good Templars of New Haven have become involved in a lively row with the young people of the town by refusing to let their hall for a ball in which the waltz figured conspicuously on the order of dancing.

The Canadian press is very angry with the United States senate. Some of the papers suggest that Great Britain should retaliate by boycotting American goods, but the sensible business men of the Dominion would like to see the question settled amicably.

John Walters, a centenarian hero of Lundy's Lane, just deceased at South Butler, N. Y., attributed his long life to eating fish and wearing earrings.

The schooner Charles Graham is reported lost near Halifax, N. S., with her crew of six men.

The Rhode Island house has taken steps for the investigation of newspaper charges against the character of the legislature.

A young man in Philadelphia committed suicide to avoid arrest for stealing.

German scientists assembled at New York and discussed the situation of affairs in Europe. The present state of civilization, as represented by Bismarck, was deplored by some of the leading speakers.

"Boodle" Alderman John O'Neil was locked up in the Tombs, New York, because his friends were reported to be tampering with the jurymen.

A coroner's jury exonerated Policeman Adams for the accidental killing of the young Italian, Pantalui Canale, in New York.

The Des Moines brewers have given up their violation of the law to avoid accumulated penalties.

Mary Van Woert, a young married woman residing near Hillsboro, Pa., after a whipping at the hands of her husband attempted to leave home. Then her husband approached her with a knife and she shot him dead.

Mr. Gladstone has been denied admittance as a member to the Chicago Union League club.

Hollingsworth, Knox county's defaulting treasurer, has given himself up to justice in Indiana.

A battery of three boilers at Harvey's mills, Wellsburg, W. Va., exploded, killing two men and seriously injuring two others.

At the business meeting of the Woman Suffrage association in Washington officers were elected for the coming year, the old officers being re-elected in nearly every case.

Senator Camden lost another vote on joint ballot in West Virginia.

The Texas legislature came no nearer the election of a senator. Reagan had 54; Maxey, 46, and Ireland, 34.

The senate passed without division the Dependent Soldiers' bill and the Agricultural Experiment Station bill.

The house passed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; the Delaware gets $125,000 and the Schuylkill $10,000.

Parliament was opened. The queen's speech excited no particular interest. Lord Randolph Churchill explained his reason for leaving the cabinet. Gladstone eulogized the late Lord Iddesleigh, and in the lords Lord Salisbury defended the government's Irish policy.

An attempted murder and robbery by two men at Candor, N. Y., threatens to be followed by a lynching.

Dr. Bradley, Chicago's cocaine experimenter, has been committed to an asylum for the insane.

A sensation was produced in a will contest at Louisville, Ky., by a lady, the contestant, pleading her own case. She won applause, but lost the suit.

Gen. Simon Cameron and party sailed for Bermuda.

After five months' consideration the Canadian customs authorities have imposed the moderate fine of $25 on the American vessel Howard Holbook for violating the customs laws in landing a man without first reporting and getting permission. The vigorous attitude of congress on the fisheries question is believed to have produced an effect upon Canada in more ways than one.

Chicago tobacco manufacturers have organized to protest against the proposed reduction in the internal revenue tax on tobacco and cigars. There are six large factories and thirteen small ones in Chicago.

GOOD ADVICE.

Dr. Hale, one of the most successful managers of farms in Centre county, advises that the best thing for the owner, as well as tennants, is to have from three to five acres in rye or corn and green food for cattle; remove the middle fences and keep in the stock and not pasture them; much better for the stock and the land he maintains, and use all the hay and fodder on the place. Feed and land, too much impoverished, for farming to pay. Barnyard fertilizers are better than imported phosphate, so says Joe Furey in the Lock Haven *Democrat*.

RENEWS HER YOUTH.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain."

Try a bottle, only 50c. at all Drug Stores

A fine new dwelling house on Main street, is for rent. Possession given April 1st. Apply at the REPORTER office. 4t

Resignation.

I do not care
If I may never climb the heights of fame,
If I may never win a glorious name
Nor hear, with well-pleased ears, the world's acclaim,
I do not care.

I should not care
Though all obscure and lowly be my lot,
Though men pass idly by and know me not,
Though I should die and straightway be forgot,
I should not care.

I would not care
Though all the world should shun the path I tread,
Though words of shame and scorn of me were said—
Why, when the grasses waved above my head,
I would not care,

I would not care a cent
Were I a piano hermit, most austere,
Living, in lowly hermitage severe,
On thirty thousand dollars, say, a year,
I would not care,

SUNG IN THE TWILIGHT.

The sultry June day was wearing on. The heat was unusual for an English Summer, and it seemed to rest upon everything like a palpable weight. Even the clamorous London sparrows were silenced by it. The noise of wheels grinding on the stone pavements, when some provision-cart stopped at a neighboring back-door, seemed an impertinence to the hot stillness. To live at all, Hans Breydel thought, demanded more energy than fate had left him. He lay on a low couch in his "three-story-back" room, and panted restlessly with the heat. Six years in England had not cured him of his German expletives.

"Ach Himmel!" he groaned. "I grill! I stifle!"

Instantly his daughter came to his side. Minna Breydel was just sixteen. To her, England seemed like home, for she came there a child of ten, just after the death of her mother, and she had grown into her sweet girlhood in the smoky air of the heart of London. She was a girl who made you think of a white lily—so slender was she and so fair—with her blue eyes, and her wealth of yellow hair, and the pale face, to which any sudden emotion called a fluttering pink color as delicate as the tint of the apple-blossom.

She had friends except her father. Her life had been passed in London lodgings of the humbler sort, and her father had been parent, teacher, and companion, all in one. Hans Breydel was a disappointed man. He had fancied himself a musical genius long ago, and in his youth he had been a friend of Richard Wagner, and had hoped and dreamed and aspired with him. But either fate had been against Hans Breydel, or he had been mistaken in his early belief in himself.

Even in his own Germany he had achieved no shining success, though he was happy there, with the wife of his youth and his love. But when she died, the quiet scenes among which they had lived together became insupportable to him. The old longing of his boyhood for a wider and more stirring life possessed him again, and he took his violin and his little daughter and went to England. But again in London he failed to find any brilliant opening, and he had never risen higher than to be second violin in an orchestra.

For the last three months his violin had been idle, and some mysterious illness had seemed to be sapping the springs of his life. Perhaps the illness had its root in his own discouraged heart, and meant hope deferred and turned into despair. At any rate for three long months he had been the prey of this mysterious malady which sapped his strength, and beat down his courage, and turned him pale with unspoken fear.

His savings of the past had so far supported him and his daughter, but now he had come to the end of this moderate hoard. Hans Breydel did not know that the slender purse had dwindled to its last half-crown, but Minna knew it only too sadly well. She had been brooding desperately over this state of things when her father's exclamation summoned her to his side.

"What should she do—what could she do?" she had been asking herself. Her one sole accomplishment was to sing, and she had never sung as yet for any one but her father. Her voice was not strong enough to sing in public, he had always said. In truth, he had been too jealously careful of his delicate blossom of a girl ever to contemplate for her a fate which would compel her to struggle with the world.

He had trained her very thoroughly, however, vaguely thinking that "if the worst came to the worst, she could teach—or something."

"Or something" is the stronghold of dreamers, but during those last three months it had seemed but a desperate refuge to Hans Breydel. And yet he did not guess that already "the worst" was at his door. That very morning the landlady had called Minna out, and asked for the last month's rent, which there was no money to pay.

"I don't want to be hard," the woman said, and you always paid punctual up to now. I'll wait a week or two longer, but more than that I cannot say. I'm a poor woman, as lives by her lodgers."

"Oh, I'll get some money, somehow," Minna answered; and then she had come back into the room with her father, and sat at the window watching the hot, sleepy children in the back street below; watching them yet taking no sense of anything, beset by the one awful question: What could she do to keep a roof over their heads—to give her father food and care until he should get better?"

The glaring sunlight shone down on the heat-stricken, listless world. It seemed to shrivel up all hopes, all illusions; to force her to contemplate the bare and terrible facts of life. Where should she turn for aid or counsel? Her baffled thoughts seemed to go up and down purposeless on the wretched treadmill of her anxious questioning till her father's exclamation broke the evil spell, and she hastened to him, glad of the interruption. She took up a fan and waved it to and fro, but that seemed to make the musician nervous.

"Sit down," he said; "sit down, dear heart, and sing. It may help me to forget the heat. And I want also to see what you can do."

The girl obeyed. Her fresh young voice rose on the heavy, heated air; a soaring voice, clear and sweet, conquering for the moment her father's listlessness and discomfort.

"Lieber Gott," he cried: "hear her! It is a voice of silver. Yes, she shall sing herself into the heart of the world, and it shall be good to her, but not yet—not yet. Sing yet once more the song that my old friend wrote for me.—He is a great man now, that Richard Wagner, who loved me, and whom I loved in the far, old days. Sing the song he wrote that day when, in the Black Forest, we had been glad together, he and I, and had talked about the future, which we thought would be all of success and of glory—the song that he put our hopes and our dreams into—sing."

A sudden thought flashed into Minna's anxious heart—a hope so sudden that it almost made her breathless. A door seemed to open all at once·

"Father," she said, "he is in London, even now. Let me go to him! He loved you once; he will help you now."

"Help!" Hans Breydel cried, hotly, raising himself in his bed as he spoke. "Help! I will have none of his help. We will help ourselves and each other. Shall I, who walked in the old days by Richard Wagner's side, grovel at his feet now; I, who have failed, at his feet, who has succeeded? Not so, not so; but sing me once more his song, my heart's Minna."

And Minna sang. The clear, sweet voice uttered its cry of music, and one standing outside the door heard. When the song was over, Dr. Greenfield, who had been listening to it from without, came in, and made his visit to Hans Breydel. When he left he beckoned Minna out, and spoke to her in the entry.

"He will never get well in this place," he said gravely. "He needs to be taken out of this hot air, this close little room. He needs a change; sea air, good food, all sorts of things he lacks here."

And at that, Minna cried out impatiently:

"Why not say he needs a dukedom, a palace? There is as much chance of it as of what you say he must have."

"Yet it must be had, somehow. That voice of yours ought to help. I don't quite see the way yet; I must think. I shall come again to-morrow.

When he had gone down stairs, Minna Breydel returned to her thoughts. He had said that voice of hers ought to do something. At any rate, it was their only hope. What could she do? She could not get scholars in a moment, and if she had them, how could she leave her father unattended while she taught them. And yet she must do something.

There was no hope of even a roof over their heads for more than a week to come, and food—how long could they exist on the single half crown in her purse, to say nothing of all the luxuries her father's state demanded? Just then a hand organ man stopped in the little back street under her window, and played some familiar air of the day, and and suddenly the thought came to her that she would go out by-and-by and sing; and, if, indeed, her voice were what Dr. Greenfield thought, it might be that some kind people would care to hear, and perhaps she might at least do as well as the hand-organ man, and get a few shillings to help them along for a little while; and then, perhaps her father would get better, and—who knew what? Great Field of Conjecture, to which youth is ever heir, how soon do we lose the key to your enchantments, as the day of life wears out! And yet, Youth is, after all, right, and the unexpected is forever happening.

It was, altogether a restless day for Hans Breydel. The song which Wagner had written for him when they were young together had carried him back through many a winding path to the old days, and again his heart beat with the old loves and hopes and ambitions. *She* came back to him from her far-off place,—the gentle wife he had loved so long and well, and who had gone from him now so many silent years.

He forgot the changes and disappointments of the empty years since, and dreamed again the old dreams. Meantime, Minna dreamed also, sitting beside him; dreamed her young dream of to-day; how she would sing to some purpose at last, and how perhaps some manager would hear her,—she had heard of Rachel,—and she would be chosen of fortune and beloved of fate in the future; but, first of all, she would be able to help, in the present, this dear father of hers, and turn the days bright.

And so the hours wore on, and night drew nigh. She gave her father some beef-tea, and for her own supper she made a bit of bread do duty. And at last the twilight fell—the long, summer twilight, that always seems so much longer in London than anywhere else. And seeing her father drowsily inclined, she asked him if she might go out for a breath of fresh air. Had he been less sleepy he would have been surprised at this so unusual request; but as it was he gave his consent, and having, exacted a parting promise from the landlady to look after him now and then, Minna Breydel started out, to test, for the first time, the uncertain humor of the world.

Once out of the door, her heart began to fail her. How should she, how could she, raise her voice to sing—she, who had grown up in the shade, and had never, in all her life, sung for any other listener than her father? But from the very thought of that father she must gather courage. What joy it would be to help him!

Some impulse urged her to get quite away from home and beyond the probability of meeting any familiar faces before she began. She wandered on and on, until she came near Kensington Gardens. Once or twice she was about to lift up her voice, and was deterred by some gaze which seemed to her curious or impertinent. She paused at length, before a pleasant house where were frequent musical gatherings in a quiet street of Kensington. The drawing-room windows were open, and their soft, white curtains stirred with the soft breath of the evening.

Who might be behind those curtains? What fate for her did they veil?

A star had arisen and looked down at her from the far-off summer sky—*her* star the thought, shining with hope. They must be music lovers in the house, for some one struck, with the touch of a master, a few chords on the piano as if to illustrate something that was said.

With the sound Minna's courage rose, and she broke the following silence with an uncertain note. Then her voice grew stronger, and she sang:

"Why weep ye by the tide, ladie?
Why weep ye by the tide?
I'll wed ye to my youngest son.
And ye shall be his bride:
And ye shall be his bride, ladie.
Sae comely to be seen,
But aye she loot the tears down fa
For Jock o' Hazledean."

The tender sweetness of her voice seemed like a part of the gentle dusk. The low wind stirring the leaves, the cloud-like white wings scarcely moving across the blue, the faint breath of the dew-wet roses, all belonged to her, and she and they were as one. Behind the white curtains two men listened—good comrades, who had been talking together of pleasant plans and pleasant memories.

"Hark!" cried one of them, "That voice—how beautiful! It is the soul of the twilight."

And then both men listened quietly till the song was over. There was a moment's silence—and then moved by a sudden impulse, the girl began to sing that other song which Richard Wagner had written for her father—that song "of wonder and hope," full of present joy and future promise. Soft as love itself the voice arose—strong as hope it climbed towards heaven. The men heard it and one of them—the one who had spoken before—reached out and grasped his comrade's hand.

"Listen! listen!" he whispered and the two seemed hardly to breathe until the song was over. Then suddenly the elder of the two sprang from his seat, almost threw himself down the stairs in his hurry, and stood before Minna Breydel.

"Who are you?" he cried. "I wrote that song—I! It was printed never. It was my gift to my heart's friend, when we were young together. Who are you—*who?*"

"Minna Breydel," the girl answered, gently.

"And your father—he is Hans Breydel?"

"Yes, he is Hans Breydel."

"And I, girl, I am the friend of his youth—I am Richard Wagner. I made the song that you sung—I. I have lost him for many years—my friend of my youth. Is he, perhaps dead? Why are you here—you alone—singing the song of youth and of love—the song that was sacred to him and me—in the streets of London? Ach Himmel! he is dead."

"No, but he is ill—has been ill long—ill and poor; and we had no more any money, and I came out to sing, in the hope that some one might find pleasure in my voice. And I sang that song because the song of friendship, and my father loves it—he and I love it—beyond all songs in the world."

"He is ill—he suffers? Dear child, take me to him, and now!"

And the great musician called a passing cab. Up-stairs he went for his hat and a word of explanation to his friend; and then, in the space of a moment, as it seemed, he and Minna were upon their way. As they drove, Herr Wagner asked the girl countless questions, and before they reached their destination he was in possession of Hans Breydel's whole history. When they alighted he said,—

"You shall show me the way—but *you* shall not speak. I will go in, the first; and I will speak, and I will see if the friend of the old time shall know me."

Together they climbed the stairs; and then Minna threw open the door of the three-story back room, and motioned Herr Wagner to enter. Darkness had gathered, and no light had been lighted; and the sick man turned impatiently on his couch.

"Have you come at length and at last?" he cried. "Ach, but the time has been long, and you should have fresh air enough by now."

"It is I who come—I?" said the deep voice from the doorway. "Hans, Hans Breydel, knowest thou me not?"

And there burst a cry of welcome from the sick man's lips.

"Richard, it is thou—*thou!*" and then, in a sterner voice, "but she has disobeyed me. I forbade her to seek thee."

"And she obeyed. She sought me not. She cannot be blamed. She but sang under my window, knowing not that it was mine, the old song of youth and hope and love,—the song I gave thee when we had wandered and dreamed and been happy together in the Black Forest, in the long ago time. And I remembered the old days, and I went down the stair and found her on the pavement, with her face like the moonlight, and her voice that I think must be like the songs of heaven; and I asked how the song I had given thee could be on her lips, and she told me it all, and here am I, richer in that I have found again my old friend than in all else I have gained in London. Is thee heart in thee unchanged for me, also, Hans Breydel?"

And through the darkness the weak hand of Hans Breydel reached, and the strong hand of Richard Wagner clasped and held it, and the two friends were one again, as in the days of love and hope and youth of which the song had sung.

And the rest follows, as a matter of course. The highest, dearest right of love is to help the beloved; and Richard Wagner claimed that right. On the shore of the North Sea, across which German eyes can look from England towards the fatherland, Hans Breydel spent the August and September days. And was it the breath of the sea or the breath of hope that breathed into him new life?

At any rate he grew well again. And when the world went back to town, and entertainments for the Winter began, it was not hard for him whom Richard Wagner recommended, and who was Richard Wagner's friend, to get such a position as he had never held before.

Thus came prosperity to the violinist and his daughter—prosperity and the fulfilment of long delayed hope—and to-day, if you go to one of the prettiest houses in London, where Minna reigns as wife and mother, and Hans Breydel figures as proud grandfather, you will see—in the place of honor over the mantel-piece—richly framed, the song that Richard Wagner wrote, that Minna Breydel sang, and before it always a glass of fresh pansies, the flowers of remembrance; since now the great musician has gone on,—where the singers are immortal, and the temples are not made with hands.

Value of Foods.

It has come to this, that the simplest articles of diet are the safest, and that is, in my opinion, another argument in favor of plain living. Yes, the simplest are the safest, and let me add, the best are the cheapest. The butcher, for example, or the egg merchant, can not adulterate his wares, but he may have several qualities; and there is a stage at which all animal foods arrive, when kept in shops, which renders them to a large extent poisonous, and this is as bad, if not worse, than adulteration.

We often hear it said that shop eggs, as they are called, are good enough for frying, with bacon for example. This is a positive mistake: an egg that has even a suspicion of staleness about it is deleterious to health, not to say dangerous, no matter whether it be fried or boiled. And the same may be said of flesh meats of all kinds, and I will not exeept a hare or venison. I am quite prepared to have this little sentence pooh-poohed by the robust and healthy. I only said that I adhere to it, and that I have the courage of my convictions, and furthermore, that I have invalids and dyspeptics, and those with delicate digestions in my thoughts as I write.

I grant you, my healthful athlete, who can tramp over the moors with gun and bag from morning dawn till dewy eve, and never feel tired, that the eating of long-kept game may not seem to injure you, but the bare fact that piquant sauces and stimulants are needed to aid digestion, is exceedingly suspicious. There are two animals in particular that like their food high and tender; one is the crocodile, the other our friend the dog; both have wonderfully strong digestive powers; little inferior, in point of fact, to that of the ostrich, about which bird so many fanciful stories have been written and told.

It may be said, without much fear of contradiction, that any kind of food or any mixed diet or meal which requires the aid of stimulant, either of the nature of condiment or wines, is not salutary. Such diet as this is a tax upon the whole system, and causes a heat and discomfort, and a feverish state of the blood, which can only end in debility of the nervous system, and more or less of prostration.

But those who would obtain the greatest amount of health and comfort from the food they eat must be most careful in its selection. Leaving idiosyncrasy out of count for the present, although every one ought to know what agrees with him and what does not, there are many things connected with the value and digestibility of food obtained from various sources that I do well to remind the reader of.

Popular Errors.

1. That there is any nutriment in beef tea made from extracts. There is none whatever.

2. That gelatine is nutritious. It will not keep a cat alive. Beef tea and gelatine, however, possess a certain reparative power, we know not what.

3. That an egg is equal to a pound of meat and that every sick person can eat eggs. Many, especially those of nervous or bilious temperament, cannot eat them; and to such eggs are injurious.

4. That because milk is an important article of food it must be forced upon a patient. Food that a person cannot endure will not cure.

5. That arrowroot is nutritious. It is simply starch and water, used as a restorative quickly prepared.

6. That cheese is injurious in all cases. It is, as a rule, contra-indicated, being usually indigestible; but it is a concentrated nutriment and a waste repairer, and often craved.

7. That the cravings of a patient are whims and should be denied. The stomach often needs, craves for, and digests articles not laid down in any dietary. Such are, for example, fruit, pickles, jams, cake, or bacon with fat, cheese, butter and milk.

8. That an inflexible diet may be marked out which shall apply to every case. Choice of a given list of articles allowable in given cases must be decided by the opinion of the stomach. The stomach is right and theory wrong, and the judgment admits no appeal.

A diet which would keep a healthy man healthy might kill a sick man; and a diet sufficient to sustain a sick man would not keep a well man alive. Increased quantity of food, especially of liquips, does not mean increased nutriment, rather decrease, since the digestion is overtaxed and weakened. Strive to give the food in as concentrated a form as possible. Consult the patient's stomach in preference to his cravings; and if the stomach rejects a certain article do not force it.

The Length of Days.

At London, England, and Bremen, Prussia, the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest day has eighteen and a half hours. At Hamburg, in Germany, and Dantzic, in Prussia, the longest day has seventeen hours. At St. Petersburg, Russia, and Tobolsk, in Siberia, the longest day has nineteen hours, and the shortest five. At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half. At Wardhuys, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July without interruption; and, at Spitzbergen, the longest day is three and a half months. At New York, the longest day, June 19, has fourteen hours and fifty-six minutes; at Montreal, fifteen and a half hours.

Paper of proper thickness is rendered transparent by soaking in copal varnish. When dry, it is polished, rubbed with pumice stone, and a layer of soluble glass is applied and rubbed with salt It is stated that the surface is as perfect as glass.

BEDS.

Of All Nations and in All Times.

The beds of the ancients had in general few peculiarities to distingnish them from our own simpler forms. Both the Greeks and the Romans had their beds supported on frames that resembled our modern bedsteads; feather and wool mattresses were common, and the bedclothing, in the luxurious periods of each nation, were richly decorated with elaborate needlework. The Britons, when conquered by Cæsar, slept on skins, after the fashion of our North American Indians; but at a later period they made use of straw sacks as beds. The ancient Egyptians had a couch of peculiar shape and a profusion of soft cushions and richly embroidered drapery. Most of the beds mentioned in the Bible were probably of the ordinary simple kind. During the Middle Ages beds were made of coarse canvas and filled with straw or leaves. These could be opened and the litter remade daily, as is the custom to-day with the mattresses in the old-fashioned inns of France and Italy. The bedsteads were low posted, and usually had a canopy at the head. In the Bayeux tapestry Edward the Confessor is represented lying upon a raised seat, his head supported by square pillows, and the canopy over his head is attached to the wall. Scott, in his romance of "Ivanhoe," describes one of the beds in the mansion of Cedric the Saxon, as consisting of a rude "hatch or bed frame, stuffed with clean straw, and accommodated with two or three sheepskins by way of bedclothes." The bed of the Lady Rowena "was adorned with rich tapestry and surrounded with curtains of dyed purple."

The house of the ancient English gentleman was not, as a general thing, provided with bedrooms. A chamber or shed was built against the wall that inclosed the mansion and its dependencies, and in this little cell the lord and his lady slept. Sometimes there was another chamber of the same kind built for the daughter or young ladies of the house. Many allusions to such bedrooms are found in Chaucer. In the "Miller's Tale" there is such a room spoken of in the carpenter's house. The miller in the "Reeve's Tale" had only one bedroom, and his daughter slept in the same room in a bed covered with "sheets and Chalon coverlets fairly spread." As a general thing, the young men of the house and the guests slept on tables and benches in the great hall where woolen coverlets or blankets were provided for warmth. Servants and attendants slept upon the floor.

Later on, in the time of the Tudors, the "four-post" bedstead, an immense piece of furniture, having a canopy supported at each corner by the posts, became the fashionable sleeping couch. Some of the old wills mention "posted sett work bedsteads." These paneled bedsteads were sometimes of elegant and massive architecture. The columns resembled huge ballusters, and rose from square dado bases, and all the frame pieces were carved with decorative moldings of various patterns. On some of the earlier bedsteads the columns terminated with figures representing the four evangelists.

In a medieval ballad there is mention made of "the four gospellous (gospelers or evangelists) on the four pilloues (pillars, and heads of angels, all of one mould." The invocation still in use in some of the English country places is an echo of this old custom:

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John,
Bless the bed that I slept on,
Two angels at my head,
Four angels round my bed,
Two to watch and two to pray,
And two to carry my soul away.

Under these great "sett work" bedsteads were put trundle beds for the body servants and children. It is related of a Spanish page who went to England with his master in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that one day while wandering about the spacious mansion he entered the rooms where the maids were making the beds, and spying the arrangement of the sliding beds was quite taken with them. In his own country he had slept on straw in the hostler's loft, but in England he had found that rather uncomfortable on account of the cold. So he says to his master: "Sir, there are a sort of little beds under the great beds in this house, which they say are for servants; I pray you to suffer me to lie in one of them." In the sleeping chamber was usually a "perch," answering to an old fashioned clothes horse. On it, says an old writer, "hang your clothes, mantles, frocks, cloaks, doublets, fur, winter clothes, and of summer."

Shakspeare's "second best bed" with "the furniture," which he bequeathed to his wife, Ann Hathaway, was, undoubtedly, one of those huge Elizabethan bedsteads with canopy, curtains and square pillows. The furniture consisted of the "hanged beds," "harden sheets," of fine flax, "flock beds coverlets," "pillow beers" and "counter points," so named from the fact that the squares were in contrasting colors. The well-to-do gentleman of the late Middle Ages kept a good supply of bedding. In "The Taming of the Shrew," Gremio glibly names over the furniture of his country house, and is careful to include bed apparel,

In ivory coffers I have stuffed my crowns,
In cypress chests my arras, counter points,
Costly apparel, tents and canopies,
Fine linen, Turkey cushions boss'd with pearl,
Variance of Venice gold and needlework,

The "Great Bed of Wave" mentioned by Shakspeare, is probably the largest bed in the world. It is of the Tudor style, twelve feet square, of solid oak, and elaborately carved. For three centuries or more it has been preserved at the inn of the Saracen's Head in the town of Ware, in Hertfordshire. As many as twelve persons are said to have slept in it at one time.

How Paper Doors are Made.

Paper doors cost about the same as wood, and are said to be much better, because there is no shrinking, swelling, cracking or warping. The paper is composed of two thick paper boards stamped and molded into panels, and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. It is first covered with a waterproof coating, and then with a fireproof coating, and is painted and varnished and hung in the ordinary way.

A SQUIRREL'S LIFE

A Pet With a Conscience—His Adventures With a Dentist.

He began life by tumbling out of the nest when an infant. He fell into the hands of my nephew, then at Harvard and lived in his pockets. He could be put to sleep at any moment if made to stand on his head—which was odd, but convenient. He always went to recitation, which must have been very gratifying to the professors. He became mine at the end of——'s Summer vacation. That is, I said I would keep him "until he became absolutely intolerable." Time would fail to tell all of his funny ways. He was a big fellow, with a superb tail. His intelligence was marvellous. He knew everything that could affect his own life a great deal more than many human beings. He knew right from wrong, and he learned from experience—which is more than can be said of all men and women. If I left him alone in a room I knew the moment I came back if he had been doing wrong; he never could keep himself from betraying it. (His chief sin was tearing off slivers of wall paper.) I would then pick him up and say: "Oh, you naughty squirrel, what have you been doing?" and carry him round the room. When I got near the place his guilty conscience, invariably compelled him to shriek. Then I would flick his nose, and say "Go away, naughty squirrel!" and he would fly to a corner of the room and fling himself on his stomach with his fore and hind leg stretched out to their extreme length, and his bushy tail curled over his back and down his nose to conceal his shame.

When he thought I had forgotten the affair he would begin to pull in a leg. I would say "Naughty!"—and down he would go flatter than ever. I have kept him on his stomach in a corner for half an hour simply by that one word. Then I said: "You may get up now," and he would rush to my shoulder and kiss me in a funny mumbling way he had. He invented the whole performance entirely himself. I did nothing but follow his lead. But he was most interesting always, and one never tired of watching him, or of wondering at his perfect aplumb, and the way he made you feel that he knew as much of life as you did, and the pantomime by which he contrived to express his procession of thought.

The most remarkable event of his life has some interest for naturalists. He was lost. He was gone two weeks and was brought back a wretched little wounded, bruised and moaning thing. His head seemed battered in, his eyes were closed and he could not swallow. He cried when I put him away from me into his house, so I kept him in a basket always by me. Even at night I had to put him by my pillow as he moaned for me if I kept him at the foot of the bed. I tried to feed him on sopped bread, but he could not eat, and he grew to be a bag of fur with some bones in it. At the end of about two weeks he suddenly sat up and began to wash his mouth and then half his tongue sloughed off. (He must have had it bitten through in a fight with wild squirrels.) Immediately he recovered his beauty and his insolence, but, alas! a worse disaster had befallen him. You know, rodents die if their teeth grow so long that they can no longer gnaw. His had grown because during his illness he could not keep them filed down on nuts. I summoned nerve and took him to a dentist, who cut off the teeth, and for a long time all seemed well. But I had to leave home for some weeks, and on my return I found the teeth again so long he could not crack a nut. They grew larger and larger, and turned around and around towards the roof of the mouth. I was so grieved I felt I must kill him. I bought eight ounces of chloroform and took my tin cake-box, and was about to do the deed when it occurred to me that perhaps I did not know how to do it successfully. So I wrote to Dr.—— and asked him to please come and tell me how to kill a squirrel. Curiosity brought him at once. When he saw the victim and heard the tale, he said: "I call it murder, plain and flat!" You might as well kill a baby! Take him to Dr.——, the dentist, Dr. —— fell in love with him, as most people did, and explained to me that he would first cut off half the length of the teeth, then the nerves would retract and he would cut off the rest to the right length a week later; and thus the squirrel would not suffer pain. The burden of the operation, I must say, fell upon me. I had to hold him, and he could kick like a mule. You know squirrels are very strong in their hind legs. I don't think he was much hurt, but his rage and indignation at the whirligig thing the dentists use was unbounded, and his shrieks brought people in from the street to know what was happening. As I carried him off the dentist said: "Come back in two weeks and I will take the rest off." I shall always believe that squirrel heard him. The moment he got back into his house he seized a hickory nut and went to work at it. The next morning I saw a slight nick in one of the teeth. For two days nothing was heard but the sound of filing from his bed, to which he had retired. At the end of two days one tooth was off; at the end of four he had the prettiest little pair of front teeth you ever saw, and they never gave him any further trouble. I am sure you want to know what became of him. I don't know. I went to Europe for a year, and left him with a friend. When I came back she never mentioned him to me, and I never had the courage to ask for him, for I knew he must have come to some untimely end.

Hot air, drawn over steam pipes that are heated by exhaust or live steam and then blown through pipes to various points, where it escapes, is a satisfactory method of heating shops.

MM. Morean and Miguel show that the sea rapidly purifies the pestilential atmosphere of continents. Marine atmosphere driven upon land acts upon inland places to a considerable distance, purifying the air of the regions they traverse.

FARM NOTES.

ASHES VS. VEGETABLE MATTER.—A suggestive lesson may be derived from the following simple experiment: Upon one acre of land a farmer plowed in a quantity of corn-stalks, while upon another acre he spread the ashes resulting from the burning of an equal quantity of stalks. That upon which the stalks were burned gave the best start, but the acre upon which the stalks were plowed in soon caught up and surpassed the former, and finally matured the better crop. This experiment illustrates the difference between mineral fertilizers and decayed vegetable matter or humus. The minerals, being in a solubie condition, soon made themselves manifest in the increased growth produced. At first the buried cornstalks had no effect upon vegetation except by increasing the porosity of the soil and by admitting larger supplies of atmospheric air to act upon the constituents of the soil. When the stalks commenced to decay, and the minerals were not only liberated from the stalks, but also from the soil in contact, then the corn which was planted upon the stalks began to pull ahead of that planted upon the plot fertilized with ashes. The value and efficiency of the ashes would be sooner exhausted than the vegetable matter of the stalks. Again, where the stalks were used the fertility of the soil would be increased, because in all probability the nitrogen contained in the stalks would remain intact until liberated by their decay. This substance would be in the form of ammonia and its compounds, that would again be decomposed before becoming plant food. In burning stalks, although all the minerals would be preserved in the ashes, yet it is quite certain that the nitrogen would be thereby expelled, thus robbing the plants of the fertilizing properties of that valuable agent. We should have made such experiments before establishing a theory, yet these suggestions might easily be followed out on other farms and by other farmers.

CELEBRATING RED CLOVER.—Professor S. A. Knapp notes that the composition of red clover is similiar to that of cow's milk and he further celebrates the plant by adding information as to its appetite, flavor and food value.

Clover is a wonderful feeder; it greedily devours barnyard manure and ashes, and has a special liking for gypsum. As a grain food it is not necessary to find a better. Placing a bunch of red clover when about seven or eight inches tall, beside a similar bunch of alfalfa, orchard grass, italian rye grass, etc., and allowing a cow, sheep and pig to decide the question of relative palatability, in every case the pig and sheep took the clover first, and in most cases the cow did the same. An acre of good clover will produce in one season twelve tons or more of green food, containing two and two-fifths tons of dry matter, equal to ninety bushels of corn, and more than its equivalent for food. Red clover when young has a nutritive ratio of one to two, which shows that it is nearly equal to oil-meal for growing young animals. As the plant approaches maturity the water, the ash, the fats and the albuminoids decrease, and the carbo-hydrates and crude fibre increase till in full the nutritive ratio is one to three—excellent food as hay, but not so strong in flesh-forming material as earlier.

SUNFLOWERS, which can be raised as cheaply and easily as corn, are a profitable crop. One pint of seed given to horses in their regular feed will give them a sleek appearance. The leaves are fed to cattle, and the seeds are good to make hens lay. The flowers yield a good honey. The planting of sunflowers is reputed to be a preventive of miasmatic fevers.

SPIDERS have been found by Dr. C. Keller, of Zurich, to be voracious destroyers of plant-preying insects, and he contends that they play a more effective part in the preservation of the forests than all the insect-eating birds together. The value of the service rendered by spiders has been shown by observation on coniferous trees, a few broad-leaved trees and apple trees.

WHEN fowls are confined in limited quarters, construct the nests so that they may be in darkness, or at least in twilight. This is acknowledged to be a preventive of egg eating.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York City, save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire, and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite Grand Central Depot.

600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European Plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

The grandest of heroic deeds are those which are performed within four walls, and in domestic privacy.

No doubtful ingredients to do harm. Fresh Hops, Burgundy Pitch and Gums in *Hop Plaster*.

Hop Porous Plasters are sold by all druggists and country merchants. The best in the world.

Perseverance is the best school for manly virtue.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as strictly pure, honest, and reliable.

Proud persons are neither safe nor happy.

Stop that Cough that tickling in the throat!
Stop that Consumptive Condition!
You can be cured! You can't afford to wait!
Dr. Kilmer's Cough Cure (*Consumption Oil*) will do it quickly and permanently. 25 cents.

Politeness is money, which enriches not him who receives it, but him who dispenses it.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $1 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We think ourselves full of philosophy when we are only happy over our food and drink.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

We should carry up our affections to the mansions prepared for us above, where eternity is the measure, felicity the state, angles the company, the Lamb the light, and God the inheritance and portion of his people forever.

"It Knocks the Spots,"

and everything in the nature of eruptions, blotches, pimples, ulcers, scrofulous humors, and incipient consumption, which is nothing more nor less than scrofula of the lungs, completely out of the system. It stimulates and invigorates the liver, tones up the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and builds up the weak places of the body. It is a purely vegetable compound, and will do more than is claimed for it. We refer to "*Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.*"

Raise no more spirits than you can conjure down, say, at four swallows.

"As Good as New,"

are the words used by a lady, who was at one time given up by the most eminent physicians, and left to die. Reduced to a mere skeleton, pale and haggard, not able to leave her bed, from all those distressing diseases peculiar to suffering females, such as displacement, leucorrhœa, inflammation; etc., etc. She began taking Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," and also using the local treatments recommended by him, and is now, she says, "as good as new." Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt, now that the bankrupt law has expired.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

A spendthrift lets go the bridle, grabs his steed by the mane and yells "Whoa, Emma!"

A Great Offer.

No matter in what part you live, you had better write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, without delay; they will send you free information about work that you can do and live at home, at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. A number have earned over $50 in a day. Both sexes. All ages. You are started in business free. Capital not needed. Every worker that takes hold at once is absolutely sure of a snug little fortune. Now is the time.

Sow good thoughts and you will reap good actions.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease is better and cheaper than any other, at double the price. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

If you cannot tolerate a liar thou art half a liar thyself.

ST. BERNARD VEGETABLE PILLS.

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE. The best cure for Liver and Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Headache, Dizziness and Dyspepsia. As a Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, they have no equal. No Family should be without a box of the St. Bernard Vegetable Pills in the house. Price 25 cents at Druggists, or by mail. Samples sent FREE. Address, P. NEUSTAEDTER & CO., 43 Mercer St., New York.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

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P. & A. L. MILLARD, Ellisburg, N. Y.

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W. D. CRAIG, Druggist, Aledo, Ill.

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WE WANT YOU! a live energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PENSIONS to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for directions. O. W. L. BINGHAM, Washington, D. C.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Address BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER, Holly, Mich.

GARDEN SEEDS Catalogues Mailed Free. Francis Brill, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Marvellous success. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $1 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER

Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

RUPTURE Cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer. Ease at once and cure in from 30 days; tested by thousands of cures. Office 931 Arch St., Phila. Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at 2734 N. 5th St., 5 to 7 P. M., & Sunday 8 to 11 A. M. Advice free

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Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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100 Doses One Dollar

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL HELP ANY WOMAN Suffering from Kidney Disease or from troubles peculiar to her sex.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It has stood the test of twenty years in relieving periodical pain, promoting regularity of seasons, and banishing weakness, backache and consequent nervous distress.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. D—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. *It has done me Worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

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CONSUMPTION Oil.

Every Ingredient is from Vegetable products that grow in sight of every sufferer. IT has no Morphine, Opium or injurous Drugs.

Every dose goes right to the spot.

In Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, colds settle in the Mucous Membranes

Nose, Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Air-cells and Lung Tissues, causing Cough.

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Scrofula, Catarrh-poisons, Micro-organisms, Humors, and Blood Impurities.

What are the Primary Causes?

Colds, Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Congestion, Inflammation, Catarrh or Hay-Fever, Asthma, Pneumonia, Malaria, Measles, Whooping Cough and Croup.

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It will stop that Coughing, Tickling in Throat, Dry-hacking and Catarrh-dropping.

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It prevents Decline, Night-Sweats, Hectic-Fever, and **Death** from Consumption.

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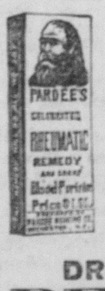

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GENTS:—For the past winter I have been very badly afflicted with rheumatism. About six weeks ago was confined to my bed, and whenever I was able to get around, was obliged to use crutches. All the time I had the best medical attendance.

After one week's use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy I was able to walk with a cane. I continued its use and can now move around without assistance of any kind, and am better in health than I have been for years. It has effected a permanent cure and I take pleasure in recommending it. C. R. FINNEGAN.

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Send for Pamphlet to Pardee Medicine Co.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

ASTHMA CURED!

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

OPIUM and **Morphine Habit** cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 100 patients cured in small parts. DR. MARSH, Quincy, Mich.

PILES! DR. WILLIAMS' Indian Pile Ointment will cure any case of Itching, Bleeding, Ulcerated or Protruding Piles. CURE GUARANTEED. Prepared for Piles only. Physicians' jars by express, prepaid, $2.50. Price per box, 50c. and $1. Sold by druggists or mailed on receipt of price by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Agts., Phila., Pa.

PENSIONS, Officers' pay, bounty procured; deserters relieved, 21 years' practice. Success or no fee. Write for circulars and new laws. A. W. McCORMICK & Son, Washington, D.C.

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Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 10 to 2,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machines are at work in 20 states. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adopted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 10 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making $25 to $40 per day with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send 4 cents in Stamps for illustrated Catalogue to Lock Box, Pierce Well Excavator Co., New York.

"SAY! you are looking as if you had been to a funeral!" he exclaimed' as they met on Griswold street yesterday.

"Well, it's almost that."

"Any relative died?"

"Yes—an aunt."

"Pooh! But may be she was rich?"

"She was."

"And you were her pet."

"Yes."

"And she left you $50,000, and you want the public to think you feel sorry that she's gone."

"She didn't leave me a copper, and I want the public to know just what I'm grieving over Hang it! I've borrowed over $3,000 on the strength of what I didn't get."

MISS ETHEL—"Yes, indeed, we girls are fully alive to the justice of popular criticism on chattering women, and that is why we organized our Thought Club."

Mr. Blank—"Thought Club?"

"Yes; and it is doing us such a world of good."

"I don't doubt it."

"No, indeed. Why at the last meeting we talked for five whole hours on the advantages of silent meditation."

FIRST GIRL—"Oh! dearie, I really believe Mr. Fitzsweetle's last poem was about you; now, wasn't it?"

Second Girl—"Yes, the brute."

"Why, what on the earth ails you?"

"It's a perfect insult."

"Insult?"

"Yes, insult. The idea of his using such an expression as 'chestnut hair,' just as if I bought it at a second-hand wig store."

"WHAT are you going to buy your wife for a present?"

"I am thinking of getting her a piano."

"Can she play?"

"Of course not. Do you suppose I'd be such a fool as to buy her a piano if she could play? I am going to get her a piano because it makes the parlor look so stylish."

COLORED SARCASM.—Impecunious African—"Boss, can't yer gimme a dollar as a present? I hasn't done a lick of work in six months." Wealthy Gentleman of Leisure—"My colored friend, I haven't got anything to do myself, and haven't had for a great many years." "Well, den, boss, we am bofe in de same fix, and ef I heahs ob a job of whitewashin', I'll go halvers wid yer, pore white man."

GENTLEMAN (to wife after leaving restaurant)—"The waiter seemed very grateful for the liberal tip I gave him." Wife (sententiously)—"Very. Did you overhear what he whispered to the waiter at the adjoining table?"

"Yes, part of it. What was it?" "Something about fools and their money being soon parted."

"A BURGLAR who was doing a neat job on a large safe was horrified, on looking up, to see a man standing quietly beside him." "He was about to retire, when the gentleman said:" "Go ahead, I am interested in that job." "Why?" asked the astonished burglar. "Because I have forgotten the combination, and no living person knew it but myself. If you can get that safe open, I'll make it worth your while."

NELLIE—"Were you ever tobogganing in Canada?"

Minnie—"Yes, but it isn't half so nice as it is in Omaha."

"Too cold?"

"No, that doesn't matter; but the slides are so awfully steep."

"Steeper than ours?"

"Oh, ever so much. Why they are so dangerous that the gentlemen don't do a thing but just watch the course and steer."

"Oh!"

"'No, George," she said, "I cannot marry you. I shall always esteem you as a friend, but I cannot be your wife." George hesitated. "Clara," he said, brokenly, "will you grant me one favor before I go away forever?"

"Yes, George," she replied kindly, "What is it?"

"Please put your refusal down on paper. I'll feel safer."

"ARE you acquainted with Miss Gassaway?" asked Gus De Smith of Colonel Yerger.

"Yes; indeed, I am. What elegant English she uses."

"Yes, her tongue is her forte, so to speak."

"Then it's a pity she can't hold it."

"CANNOVER, my boy, I've a big scheme on hand. Will you join me?"

"What is it, Joe?"

"Making toothpicks."

"Where's the money in it?"

"Oh, to thunder with the money! It's fame we want. We'll stamp our names on the toothpicks. They'll be in everybody's mouth then."

MAMMA (after dinner): "Alice, dear, let us hear your new song."

Alice: "I'm afraid of disturbing Dr. Schmidt, mamma,"

Herr Schmidt (waking up): "Ach! do not mind me. I will take myself away from ze room.

SHE—"Yes, we had a splendid time last summer. Four other Vassar girls and I took a tramp through the Adirondacks."

He—"Did the tramp have a good time?"

"PA," said Johnny, looking up from his book, "What does it mean to pile Ossa on Pelion?" "There, don't bother me now," replied pa; "ask your ma; she understands all about millinery."

Nothing like Cann's Kidney Cure for Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c. Cure guaranteed. Office, 931 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Druggists. Try it.

ANGELINA: "The man I marry must be handsome, brave and clever."

Tompkins: "Dear me, how fortunate we have met."

26,587,335

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Warner's SAFE Cure

Sold, to Dec. 27, 1886.

No Other Remedy in the World Can Produce Such a Record.

This wonderful success of "Warner's SAFE Cure" is due wholly to the real merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been *REGARDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.*

Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's SAFE Cure" and we can produce 100,000 *TESTIMONIALS* to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

Boston, - - 1,149,122.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON (U. S. Marine Insp., Buffalo, N. Y.), in 1885 was suffering with a *skin humor like leprosy.* Could not sleep: was in great *agony.* For two years tried everything, without benefit. Was pronounced *incurable.* "Twenty bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure *completely cured me,* and to-day I am strong and well." (Feb. 5, 1885.)

Providence, - - 171,929.

EX-GOV. T. G. ALVORD (Syracuse, N. Y.), in 1884 began *running down* with *General Debility,* accompanied with a sense of weight in the lower part of the body, with a feverish sensation and a general giving out of the whole organism. Was in *serious condition,* confined to his bed much of the time. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he says: "I am *completely restored to health* by its means."

Portland, Me., - 441,105.

MAJOR S. B. ABBOTT (Springfield, Mo.), in 1871 was afflicted with *lame back, Rheumatism and Kidney trouble.* Consulted the very best physicians in San Francisco, and visited all the mineral springs there. Took a health trip to the New England States, but for seven years *suffered constantly* from his malady, which had resulted in *Bright's disease.* After using a couple dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and two of SAFE *Pills,* he wrote: "My back and Kidneys are *without pain,* and, thank God, I owe it all to Warner's SAFE Remedies."

Bal. of New Eng., - 441,753.

MRS. J. T. RITCHEY (562 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.) was a confirmed *invalid for eleven years,* just living, and hourly *expecting death.* Was confined to bed ten months each year. Was attended by the *best physicians.* Her left side was *paralyzed.* Could neither eat, sleep, nor enjoy life. The doctors said she was troubled with *female complaints;* but she was satisfied her kidneys were affected. Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure she passed a *large stone* or calculus, and in Nov., 1885, reported, "Am to-day *as well as when a girl.*"

New York State, - 3,870,773.

Pennsylvania, - 1,821,218.

F. MAYER (3629 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.), afflicted with *tired feelings,* dizziness and pain across the back, and lost appetite. Was sallow and care-worn all the time. The doctors failing he began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and reports, "*I feel like a fighting cock.*"

Chicago, - - 2,808,693.

MR. R. BROWN (222 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.) injured his back from a *fall.* Was confined to his bed six weeks. The fall injured his *kidneys,* producing intense suffering. Warner's SAFE Cure *restored his kidneys* to their natural condition, and he writes "I am now eighty years of age *smart and active.*"

Detroit, - - 846,946.

MRS. THOS. SCHMIDT (Wife of the Vice-Consul of Denmark, 69 Wall St., New York), reported that her little son, after an attack of *Diphtheritic Sore Throat* eight years ago, was afflicted with Bright's Disease in advanced form; by the advice of Gen'l Christiansen, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bankers, New York, she prescribed Warner's SAFE Cure, with the consent of the physicians, and reports, "the physicians say that he will *be perfectly well.*"

Milwaukee, - - 458,894.

MISS Z. L. BOARDMAN (Quechee, Vt.), in May, 1882, began to *bloat,* then came *stomach trouble,* terrible *headaches,* and finally the doctor's opinion that it was *Bright's disease,* and *incurable.* Eventually she became nearly *blind,* pronounced by the doctors to be the *last stage* of Bright's disease. After having been under treatment by Warner's SAFE Cure for *one year,* she reported, "*I am as well as any one.*"

Minnesota, - - 648,017.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Worcester, Mass.), in May, 1880, was prostrated by *Grand.* Under the operation of Warner's SAFE Cure alone he *passed a large stone,* and subsequently wrote, "I have had *no recurrence* of my trouble since Warner's SAFE Cure *cured me.*"

Bal. N. W. States, - 1,767,149.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

The Most Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

Cleveland, - - 682,632.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB (Westport, Ky.), was prostrated with severe *Kidney trouble* and lost 40 pounds of flesh. After a thorough treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure he reports, "I have *never enjoyed better health.*"

Cincinnati, - - 873,667.

GEN. H. D. WALLEN (144 Madison Ave., New York), *scarcely able to walk* two blocks without exhaustion, and, having lost flesh heavily, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure and says: "I was *much benefited* by it."

Bal. Ohio, (State,) - 633,158.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON (Cincinnati, O.) in 1885 reported that his daughter was very much prostrated; had *palpitation of the heart,* intense *pain in the head,* nervous disorder and *catarrh of the bladder.* She lost fifty-five pounds. Other remedies failing, they began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, SAFE *Pills* and SAFE *Nervine,* and within three months she had gained fifty pounds in weight and was *restored to good health.* That was three years ago, and she is still in as *good* health as ever in her life. Col. Thornton, himself, was cured of *Chronic Diarrhœa* of eighteen years standing, in 1881, by Warner's SAFE Cure.

Southern States, - 3,534,017.

C. H. ALLEN (Leavenworth, Kan.), son Edwin, two years of age, afflicted with *extreme case of Bright's disease,* and the doctors *gave him up.* By the advice of the doctor's wife, began the use of Warner's SAFE Cure, and after taking seven bottles he is *perfectly* well and has had no relapse.

Canada, - - 1,467,824.

St. Louis, - - 1,530,527.

CAPT. GEO. R. WILTBANK (819 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.), prostrated in Central America, with Malarial Fever, caused by congestion of Kidneys and Liver. *Delirious* part of the time. *Liver enlarged* one-third. Stomach badly affected. Could *hold no food;* even water was ejected. Using less than a dozen bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure he writes, "I was *completely cured.*"

Kansas City, - - 717,860.

MRS. (PROF.) E. J. WOLF (Gettysburg, Pa., Wife of the Ed. of the Lutheran *Quarterly*), began to decline with Pulmonary Consumption. (Over 50 per cent. of all cases of Consumption are caused by diseased kidneys.) *Despaired of living.* After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure, she writes, "*I am perfectly well.*"

Bal. S. W. States, - 746,789.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE (South Carolina), after doctoring for years for what he supposed was *Malaria,* discovered he was afflicted with *Sugar Diabetes,* and having obtained no relief whatever from his physicians, he began the use of Warner's SAFE *Diabetes* Cure, and he says: "My friends are astonished at my improvement."

San Francisco, - 1,242,946.

J. Q. ELKINS (Elkinsville, N. C.) suffered for ten years from *Grand,* which attacked him *every six months.* He lost 45 pounds in three months, and his strength was *nearly gone.* After a thorough use of Warner's SAFE *Diabetes* Cure he reports, "I am *as well as I ever was,* after using fourteen bottles."

Bal. Pacific Coast, - 732,316.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

FIFTY-FOUR YEARS WITHOUT MATCHES.

The London *Telegraph* tells of a curious cust om among the natives of Jav a in the neighborhood of the Bromo volcano: "It is said that whenever an eruption takes place the natives, as soon as the fire (the molten lava, no doubt, is meant) comes down the mountain, kindle at it the wood they use as fuel for cooking. They keep up the fire thus made for years, and whenever it goes out through neglect or for any other reason, they never kindle it anew with matches, but they get a light from their nearest neighbor, whose fire was originally obtained from the volcano.

The fires in use up to the late outburst in the native cooking places were all obtained from the Bromo eruption of 1832."

That's cheaper than the punk and flint system to strike fire when we were a boy.

The liquor dealers of Pennsylvania are greatly alarmed because the State Legislature has almost determined to submit the question of liquor prohibition to a vote of the people. A hastily called meeting of the State Liquor League was held at which a memorial was prepared and presented to the Legislature. The memorial protests against the proposition as opening the way to the consummation of gross injustice and denounces such and kindred laws as the outgrowth of fanaticism.

Democratic representation in Congress will be cut down to about six in Pennsylvania, making on a state average 70,000 votes necessary to elect a Democratic congressman and about 22,000 to elect a Republican congressman, after which the saints will go to prayers ove southern disfranchisement, so says the Pittsburg *Post*, and still Democrats are found to go in cahoot with Republicans and strengthen them so as to snow the Democrats under.

The jury have brought in a verdict for the prosecutors in the case of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Green Castle versus Solomon Bender, who subscribed $300 to the erection of a church and then refused to pay it. The trustees have been awarded the full amount, with interest and costs.

Bender was a member of the church and got soured about something; he asked to see the book with his subscription, kept it, and refused to pay. But Bender had to bend.

—We have received a copy of the Philadelphia Time- Almanac for 1887.

It surpasses former annual editions, both in regard to the character of its matter and typographical appearance.

It is invaluable as a book of reference, particularly to the politician and all others who desire to keep themselves posted in regard to the official management of the National and State governments.

A WORK OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

Marvelous Wonders of the Whole World, Containing a graphic Account of Famous Explorations, Voyages, Adventures and Discoveries in all parts of the Globe; also a full description of the Wonders of the Ocean, Atmosphere, Animal and Vegetable Life, Astronomy, Geology, Light, Heat, Electricity, Inventions, Architecture, Natural Scenery, Earthquakes, etc., etc

THE NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY of Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis, have just issued a superb volume bearing the above title. An ex amination of the book sh ows it to be one of unusual merit. It is evidently the fruit of vast research, unlimited resources, the most careful and painstaking labor and the fullest determination on the part of the Publishers to meet the demand for a book which shall be nothing less than a whole Library of Wonders. The discoveries and adventures of the world's greatest travellers, among whom are Livingstone, Stanley, Baker, Speke. Du Chaillu and others, who have immortalized themselves by their explorations in the Tropics, are fully described. The voyages of Franklin, Kane, Greely and other navigators in the Polar Regions, are also brilliantly related, so that, while the book is a narrative of the most remarkable facts, its perusal has all the interest of romance. The Wonders of the Dark Continent, the land of Pyramids, China, Japan, the Isles of the Pacific, South America, and our own marvelous country, are set forth in a manner that can hardly fail to fascinate every reader.

Not the least interesting part of the work is that which graphically described all that is marvelous in the Ocean, the Atmosphere, the Insect World, the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms, thus giving the volume a very comprehensive character. The subject of Electricity is fully treated. The phenomena of Light and Heat are depicted. Beautiful Birds are pictured; in short, whatever is marvelous in Animal Life. The book also treats of the Wonders of Astronomy, Engineering and Modern Inventions.

We cordially commend the book to our readers. No one could obtain the information it contains without spending ten times its cost and much time and labor. Here is given in a single volume, which is issued at a low price. It is the only complete work of the kind in print, and should be read by every intelligent person.

This work affords the best means of obtaining the information the people need. It is compact, easy of reference, terse in statement, and strictly accurate. It meets an every-day want, and no household should be without a copy.

The book is printed on extra fine paper, and contains 816 large octavo pages. It is handsomely and substantially bound, and is embellished with a large number of superb engravings, made expressly for this great work by the best artists and engravers, both of this country and abroad.

It is sold by subscription only, and Mr. John Minnich who is the authorized agent for this section, is now canvassing for it.

THE STRIKE SPREADS.

STILL OTHER BRANCHES OF LABORERS CALLED OUT.

Brakemen and Railroad Workers Generally Becoming Involved in the Great Coal and Freight Handlers' Strike. Business Generally Paralyzed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The latest news from the committees who are guiding the great coal handlers' and 'longshoremen's strike is of a startling nature. A man in authority in the Knights of Labor in this city made the following statement late last night:

"We have good authority for saying that the Pennsylvania railroad and the New Jersey Central railroad will be struck Tuesday morning. All the employes on several important divisions of both roads have decided to strike. I do not include the engineers, conductors or clerks."

What branches will the strike include?" asked the reporter.

"It will include the firemen, brakemen, yardmen, switchmen, bridge and tunnelmen, oilers, coal passers, mechanics and laborers—all skilled and unskilled employes, except engineers and conductors, about 10,000 in all."

"Will it affect the whole Pennsylvania?"

"No, but several important divisions. Should that fail to bring the companies to terms the strike will be extended."

"What is the purpose of this strike if it takes place?"

"The purpose is to bring matters to a crisis in the coal handlers' and 'longshoremen's strikes and to help the freight handlers also."

A reporter visited the Pennsylvania railroad depot, at Jersey City, and was told by an official that excepting the freight handlers, who would probably strike at noon, not a man in the company's employ would strike to-day or "any other day."

There is a probability that between 5,000 and 10,000 freight handlers may go on strike. The Pennsylvania Railroad company occupies piers Nos. 5, 8, 17 and 39, North river. Yesterday a committee of the freight handlers visited the superintendent of pier No. 5, and stated that they had decided to request an advance from seventeen cents an hour to twenty for day work and twenty-five cents for night work.

They also stated that they would expect an answer by noon to-day. Committees took similar action on the other piers. They were told that their demands would be submitted to the board of directors. They were told that the board would meet in the evening in Philadelphia. They resumed work. The company employs about 2,000 freight handlers in this city and Jersey, and all of them are union men.

The representatives of 200 freight handlers employed by the New Jersey Central road on Pier 14, North river, made similar demands, and when told that it would be some time before they could get an answer the men struck in the middle of their work. One man, it is said, left a box suspended in the air.

The freight handlers employed by other companies, except Starin's line, made the same demand.

General Manager Pugh, of the Pennsylvania railroad, held a conference with the directors last night. Senator Sewell and the directors of the New Jersey Central railroad also held a conference. The request of the freight handlers for an advance of pay was read and considered. It was decided not to grant the increase asked.

The freight handlers of this city and Jersey City held meetings and decided to go out in a body at noon to-day if their request was not granted. When the men learn the decision of the companies they will undoubtedly strike, in accordance with their resolutions.

John J. McGrath, one of the committee on arbitration complained of by the Old Dominion Steamship company, was arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Jeffries yesterday and was bailed before Commissioner Shields.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS PROBABLE.

Industries not connected in any way with the 'longshoremen may become involved, if the declaration of a leading member of District Assembly No. 49 has a foundation. He said:

"As I stated yesterday, organized Labor means to win this strike. It has assumed too gigantic proportions to end in failure. District 49 is not ordering the strikes, the local assemblies themselves are taking that responsibility. Two leading newspapers in this city may be implicated. They are using 'scab' steam."

"Will the Printers' union be willing to order a strike?"

"I cannot say, but if they are willing to go on record as being unwilling to help the struggling 'longshoremen that is their business."

A member of Typographical Union No. 6 said last night that a strike of newspaper printers wasn't even a remote possibility.

TIE-UP BROACHED.

Among the many things predicted is that District Assembly No. 75 would order a general tie-up of surface railroads in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken out of sympathy with the coal handlers and the 'longshoremen. Another reason was that if the tie-up was ordered it would prevent the companies from using non-union grain.

ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The strike of 3,500 additional 'longshoremen yesterday made quite a difference on the North river, as it did on the East river. One result of it was that the officials of the Old Colony line, whose headquarters are Fall River, issued a notice that they would not accept freight bound for New York until further notice.

The Morgan line and the Old Dominion line each had about 100 Italians at work. There were strikes at Pier 46 and at the Stonington line piers, and several men were secured to fill the places of the strikers. The Wilson line dock was literally jammed with freight. The piers from the Battery up to pier 48 were practically deserted.

The steamers Erin and Helvetia, of the National line, which were announced to sail on Jan. 26, are still lying at their pier. It was thought the Erin would sail on Thursday. It is not known when the Helvetia will sail, as she has not been unloaded yet.

The Guion steamer Wyoming may be delayed for twenty-four hours. She was to have sailed to-day. Owing to the strike of the bag sewers her grain is being loaded in bulk instead of bags, as is the custom.

The Anchor line steamer Devonia is three days behind time. At the offices of the Cunard, Anchor, Ward, Atlas, Pacific Mail, Sumner and Ocean lines it was said that there was no scarcity of men. The Inman line officials said they hoped to send the City of Chicago off on time to-day.

ON THE EAST RIVER.

By persistent work the strikers along the East river managed to get a large number of the non-union men out. A number of men left the Mallory line dock. The Clyde line had a number of men working, but not quite so many as on Saturday.

A number of Italians were induced to strike at Pier 47. About twenty Italians were at work on the New York City and Northern Railroad pier at the foot of Pike street. The New Haven line received freight yesterday for the first time in several days.

A GREAT MISTAKE

has heretofore been made in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, and nervous or sick headache. This is evidenced by the failure on the part of thousands of sufferers to find relief, even though they have exhausted the skill of various physicians and tried numerous so-called remedies. To such Athlophoros is offered as a *safe, sure,* and *quick cure.* Its success has been phenomenal, and yet it is not surprising because it *will* do all that is claimed for it. The Athlophoros Co. will gladly refer any who desire to make an investigation to reliable parties who have been cured by it.

Warrensburgh, N. Y.

Enclosed find postal note for one-half dozen bottles of your Athlophoros. It is wonderful how it cures every case where I can persuade them to try. The sales are increasing. My sister-in-law was given up to die by the doctors; they sent for me; I took a bottle of Athlophoros and persuaded her to try it, the second dose gave relief. She had not lain in bed for two weeks; the next night she went to bed and slept all night; in one week she was up and at work around the house. Many thanks.

MRS. JNO. D. NUTTING.

It is owing to Athlophoros that I am alive. I have suffered with inflammatory rheumatism for years, most of the time being perfectly helpless. But one bottle of Athlophoros has cured me. There is nothing like it for the speedy relief and permanent cure of rheumatism, so I recommend it to all, knowing it will accomplish what it claims to do. MRS. E. VICKERS,

46 Pleasant St., Waterbury, Conn.

F. C. Hazzard, Upper Lisle, N. Y., says: "I had neuralgia in the head and neck, and Athlophoros cured them."

Every druggist should keep Athlophoros and Athlophoros Pills, but where they cannot be bought of the druggist the Athlophoros Co., 112 Wall St., New York, will send either (carriage paid) on receipt of regular price, which is $1.00 per bottle for Athlophoros and 50c. for Pills.

For liver and kidney diseases, dyspepsia, indigestion, weakness, nervous debility, diseases of women, constipation, headache, impure blood, &c., Athlophoros Pills are unequaled.

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PINS, CHARMS, HAINS, GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES A FULL

Line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Revolvers,

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We have the Agency for and keep in stock the DAVIS, NEW HOME, and others, with all the mondern improvements and attachments adapted for dress makers or the home. Nothing would please your wife better than an easy running machine.

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We carry a complete line of Hanging Lamps. We have the Agency for the Incandescent Lamp, which we claim gives a stronger and better light than any Lamp in the market. New invention.

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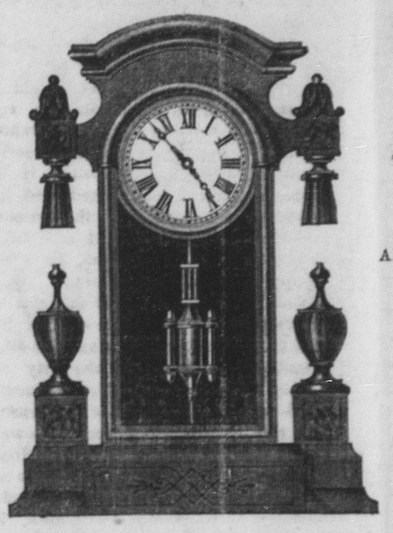

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THE WALTHAM,

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E. A. GLENN & CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

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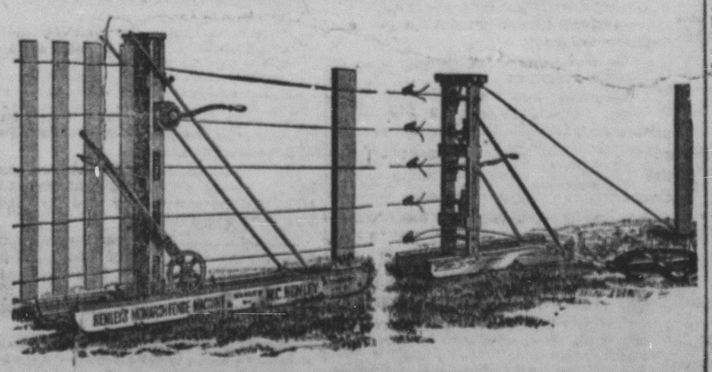

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IS THE BEST AND HAS NO EQUAL.

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2 Because any sized wire can be used, and either 2, 3, 4, or 5 double strands can be used, weaving all with equal facility.

3 Because any size, length, or style of picket, or slat, or board, can be used, weaving fancy iron pickets equally well and solid.

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5 Because the Monarch machine stretches the wire tighter, thus making the strongest and best wire and picket fence.

6 Because any one, man or boy, can operate it, and there are no parts to get out of order and repair.

7 Because it is made of the best materials, and, with proper care, will last a life-time.

8 Because the price is within the reach of every farmer.

9 Because it is the only machine that forces the slat or picket firmly against the wire, thus securing the slat in such a solid and and permanent manner that it cannot be pulled out, and breakage is impossible.

10 Because the fence made by this machine will turn all kinds of stock, and is much stronger than any barb wire fence, and completely obviates all danger of injury to stock.

11 Because by weaving past the post, and fastening the wire strands to the posts with staples, and not nailing the slats to posts, thus keeping the wood parts from coming in contact with each other, it will not hold the moisture or rot. This is a very important matter, as all boards in board fences soon rot off at post, and occasion continued expense for repair.

12 Because all kinds of old material can be used for making new fence.

13 Because it makes the handsomest, best, strongest, and most durable fence, and is the only first-class, practical fence machine in the world.

For prices of machines, fence material, or territory, address,

SHIRES & KENNEDY,

9jan3m Manufacturers Agents for Pennsylvania and New York. CENTRE HALL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Jan. 30, 1887, WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30	a m
" "	Montandon	5 56	a m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 25	a m
" "	Lock Haven	7 58	a m
" "	Renovo	8 50	a m
" arr at	Erie	4 00	p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10	a m
" "	Montandon	10 12	a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10	a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25	a m
" "	Montandon	1 14	a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 30	p m
" "	Renovo	4 30	p m
" "	Kane	8 25	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45	p m
" "	Montandon	5 54	p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10	p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02	p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m
	(Sunday Train.		
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40	a m
" "	Montandon	9 37	a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 33	a m
" arrives	Renovo	12 30	p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15	a m
" "	Montandon	9 17	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 25	a m
" "	Renovo	10 20	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20	p m
" "	Montandon	1 22	p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 15	p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	p m
RENOVO ACN leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 05	p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20	p m
" "	Montandon	7 23	p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
" "	Renovo	11 00	p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
" "	Williamsport	1 25	a m
" "	Montandon	2 27	a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. PM	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45
1 40	10 25	6 05	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
1 48		6 15	Biehl	8 51		5 22
1 56		6 22	Vicksburg	8 45		5 15
2 09		6 33	Mifflinburg	8 32		5 03
2 27		6 48	Millmont	8 18		4 43
2 37		7 00	Laurelton	8 10		4 30
3 1		7 35	Paddy Mountain	7 35		3 58
3 30		7 49	Coburn	7 22		3 10
3 40		7 56	Zerby	7 15		3 13
3 50		8 10	Rising Spring	7 05		3 15
4 00		8 19	Penn Cave	6 58		3 07
4 07		8 27	Centre Hall	6 50		3 00
4 12		8 34	Gregg	6 43		2 53
4 23		8 45	Linden Hall	6 36		2 45
4 27		8 52	Oak Hall	6 30		2 37
4 30		8 56	Lemont	6 25		2 31
4 39		9 03	Dale Summit	6 20		2 25
4 45		9 14	Pleasant Gap	6 08		2 12
4 51		9 19	Axemann	6 04		2 05
5 55		9 25	Bellefonte	6 00		2 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E FUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Will L. Snyder, deceased, late of Gregg twp., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SNYDER. Administrator

15dec6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Levi Snyder, late of Potter township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will come forward and make settlement and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated according to law.

JAS. A. OTT. JOHN SNYDER. Centre Hall.

jan5t

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A Remedy that has been in successful use for many years in Europe, and was only lately introduced in this country, is the

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

This Remedy has the endorsement of Continental Physicians and Government Sanitary Commissions, as well as the thousands of sufferers to whom it has brought relief. It has saved others—all who have tried it. It

WILL CURE YOU

from further agony, if you'll only give it a chance.

EVERY BOX HAS BOTH TRADE MARKS AND SIGNATURE *Twice this Size.* None Genuine without this Signature and both Trade Marks.

Parker Brothers & Co.

PRICE $2.50 PER BOX.

For complete information, **Descriptive Pamphlet**, with testimonials, **free.**

For sale by **all druggists.** If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, **PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.**

JAS. H. LOHR.

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Covenant Mutual Benefit Association, of Galesburg, Ill., special agent for the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Mifflin and Huntingdon. This Co., is strictly for Odd Fellows and their wives.

Also agent for the Union Central Life Ins. Co. of Cincinnati, and for various first class fire insurance companies. Rates same as any other agency. 5dec1y

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;

JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

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J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, &

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept

Hotels

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W R Taller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST. BELLEFONTE, PA
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.

Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors 8jun

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

CAMERON HOUSE,
LEWISBURG, PENN'A
STETTLER & CODER..... Proprietors

SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OVER SUNDAY.

Good Livery attached. Free 'Buss to and from all trains. 1apr.y

Dentists.

DR G W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall

Residance on Main street. Office on 2d floor of Harper & Kreamer's store building. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14apr

DR. S G GUTELIUS,—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 79

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.

Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, bonds&c. Bellefonte, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage tf

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening.

14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

BRIEF MENTION.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S HAPPENINGS IN BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.

Accidents and Incidents—Personal Mention—Sayings and Doings in All Parts of the World Upon the Questions of the Day.

James J. Titus has been sentenced to death for the murder of Tillie Smith at Hackettstown, N. J.

Eighty-five girls employed on the "jinnies" in the Elizabeth (N. J.) Cordage works have struck against a reduction from fourteen to twelve cents a hundred for yarn. Their action throws nearly 600 other hands out of work. The strikers are very determined.

The North German Gazette (Prince Bismarck's organ) states that it is able to confirm the recent pacific declarations of the French premier, M. Goblet.

Professor Edward Coppee Mitchell, of the University of Pennsylvania, the distinguished lawyer, died at Philadelphia of pneumonia. He was 51 years old and a native of Savannah, Ga.

Effingham B. Morris, of Philadelphia, has been appointed as one of the receivers of the Schuylkill Navigation company, in place of William M. Tilghman, who has declined the appointment recently tendered him.

Senator Farwell, Logan's successor to the senate, from Illinois, took his seat at Washington.

The proposed Woman's Suffrage constitutional amendment was beaten in the United States senate yesterday, by a vote of 34 to 16.

A Texas and Missouri railroad train was almost entirely destroyed by the explosion of a large quantity of giant powder at Fort Scott. One man was killed, and thousands of panes of glass were shattered in the city.

George F. Anderson, lately of Detroit, has been remanded without bail in a London police court on a charge of swindling Charles Deakin, of Susquehanna, Pa.

A Berlin editor has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing the story that the czar of Russia had made an attack upon Col. Vilkme, the German military attache at St. Petersburg.

The Indianapolis Eastbound pool will be dissolved under the provision of the interstate commerce bill.

The Red Star steamer Zeeland has arrived in Philadelphia after a terrible passage of forty-six days.

There is great excitement throughout Chili at the appearance of cholera on its boundaries.

Henry Schwartz has been arrested in Chicago charged with the Rock Island train robbery and the murder of Messenger Nichols.

In Orange, East Orange and Bloomfield, N. J., there exist no less than fifteen cases of typhoid fever and several cases of scarlet fever.

Ex-Governor Bate has been chosen United States senator in Tennessee.

It is stated that Hon. E. W. Kinsley, at present Massachusetts state railroad commissioner, will be appointed under the interstate commerce bill if he will accept.

Ice gorges in the Mohawk, Susquehanna and Delaware districts have caused heavy freshets and much damage to property.

The Anarchists' defense fund has been pretty well exhausted, and the sympathizers with Spies & Co. are to be asked for more money.

Mrs. Phebe Boyd, who was one of society's acknowledged leaders in Philadelphia half a century ago, died in that city of paralysis. She was born in 1794.

Reports from Montreal state that in the forthcoming Canadian elections bribery will from all appearances be carried out to an extent never before known in the country. It is alleged that in the county of Glengarry the Liberals are paying from $200 to $300 for votes.

Philadelphia has a novel strike on hand. Four hundred school children from 5 to 15 years of age "went out" at the George McClellan school because their teacher had been dismissed.

The safe of the express office at Santa Fe station, Tex., was robbed by three masked men, one of whom held the employe at the muzzle of a double barreled shotgun while his confederates secured over $1,400 in cash and checks.

"Doc" Wilson is being sued for divorce by his wife, on the ground of gross acts of cruelty and of non-support. Wilson still languishes in jail, and is penniless.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation of quarantine against the shipping of cattle from Illinois.

A movement has been started by the politicians and business men of Boston's Bunker Hill district to head off the order of Secretary Whitney converting the Charlestown navy yard into an equipment station.

A prohibition amendment to the constitution of the state has been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature.

France is calm, according to the Paris papers, and can defy the maneuvers of her enemies. The newspapers of all parts join in accusing the correspondents of the English press of inventing and circulating bellicose canards for the purpose of influencing the stock markets.

The strike among the icemen along the Hudson is at an end.

The ball of the Chinese minister in Washington brought the great American hog to the front in the loudest possible manner, the struggle for places at the refreshment tables being reported to have been disgraceful.

A Cleveland, O., judge has set the rest of the country a good example by fining the principal in a prize fight $100 and his second $50, and sentencing both to the workhouse for thirty days. The pugilists thus punished had engaged in a "glove contest."

President Bartlett, of Dartmouth college, has granted the request of the Unitarian students of the institution to be excused from attending the Congregational church exercises in order to cut off the remotest possibility of charging the college with intolerance in any direction.

Gen. F. E. Spinner, of the peculiar signature on the United States bank notes, celebrated his 85th birthday at Jacksonville, Fla., on the 21st of this month.

It is now believed that the Tristrams, who either committed suicide or were shot after killing young Mr. Mead at White Plains, did not take their own lives, but were shot by the White Plaines police.

It cost the state of New York $3,065,826 to afford relief during the past year to 127,430 paupers and temporary relief to 57,888 in addition. In the several county poorhouses there were 10,057 males and 9,350 females on Dec. 1, 1886.

The ex-mayor of Bayonne, N. J., had a lively encounter with burglars who had undertaken to rob his residence, and although knocked senseless by a blow with the butt of a revolver succeeded in preventing the thieves from securing any plunder.

Although Mr. Goschen had a majority of only eleven against him in the contest for a seat in the house of commons from the Liverpool district, his defeat is felt by members of the Carlton club as a great party disaster, signed a circular to the board of education asking that the legislature be petitioned to authorize the reopening of the city budget with reference to the item of teachers' salaries. Comptroller Loew denounced the proposed reduction of the teachers' pay.

Catherine Baker was found dead in Brooklyn and the man she was living with lying drunk in bed. The man afterward died in the station house.

Robert Prati, Marquis of Rovaguasca, died in poverty in New York. He was a soldier under Victor Emmanuel and was exiled.

A few days ago a trunk was received at Baltimore by the Adams Express which was found to contain a mutilated and headless body of a man. The trunk had been shipped from New York, and detectives soon traced the crime to a tenement house and arrested an ex-sea captain named Unger, a German, for the crime. Unger denied his guilt, but was held. Saturday night the trunk and body were returned to New York and the prisoner was led before the sickening sight. He weakened and made a full confession, and claims that he did it in self-defense. His victim, a German immigrant, had considerable money, but the murderer had not received it when he was arrested.

The fasting girl of Monon, Ind., is said to dying, after ninety-eight days of total abstinence from nourishment.

Sheriff Holland, of Jacksonville, captured two negroes in the act of placing obstructions on the track at Marietta, Fla., with a view to wreck a coming passenger train.

Chattanooga is enjoying a great real estate boom.

A Texan attorney, failing to collect a draft on a merchant in the same town, riddled him with shot so that he died.

Quaker City retail lager beer dispensers protest against the continuance of the brewers' lockout, because Philadelphia beer is boycotted.

Mrs. Esther Van Woert, who killed her husband in self-defense at Stokesdale, Pa., was acquitted by a jury.

Secretary Bayard denies having sent a dispatch to Minister Phelps in regard to surrendering the British schooners seized in Alaskan waters.

An old man kneeling at his devotions in the Catholic cathedral at Portland, Me., died suddenly.

The letter carriers met in New York and sent out subscription books soliciting donations to the Dr. McGlynn fund.

According to an old Mormon servant, Brigham Young is alive and has returned from the grave to tell the faithful what lies beyond.

Lud Cornish was lynched at Springfield, Ky., for having murdered Lulu Green.

The floods caused by the ice at Port Deposit Md., and other riverside towns have not subsided, and much distress is caused.

Kiralfy's ballet went to hear Dr. Reed preach in Brooklyn.

The report of the American consul general at Shanghai of contributions by the Chinese of that city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers at Charleston would seem to indicate that the heathen Chinee had set himself to the task of heaping coals of fire upon the head of the enlightened Millican man.

In Maine hotels the bars are kept in the attic, and by the time a stranger lands there, says an authority, he is high and dry.

Colbath Fields, the largest prison in England, having accommodations for 2,000 prisoners and covering an eligible property of nearly nine acres, is for sale.

When a man pawns his glass eye to buy food, as was recently done at Bromley, England, he must be reduced to sore straits.

There is on exhibition in New York a Danish bloodhound, alleged to be 22 months old, which is nine feet long and when standing erect the tip of his nose is five feet from the ground. He is the biggest dog in America.

Twenty persons were drowned by the foundering of the British steamer Blair Athol in the Black sea.

A transfer system for passengers similar to that in vogue in Philadelphia is to be put into operation in New York on the Broadway and Seventh avenue, the Houston and Prince street and Chambers and Duane street lines. By this means a passenger can go from Central Park or the foot of Broadway to the North or East river ferry, or vice versa, for five cents.

The lumbermen of Maine are of the belief that winter is practically ended.

Secretary Manning is in receipt of telegrams from men in every portion of the country asking him to invest their funds for them.

It is stated that the Gate City Guard of Atlanta, Ga., will parade in full uniform, and under arms, in France and Belgium.

The founder of Kalamazoo, Mich., John B. Du Bay, is dead.

The cheap butcher shops opened by philanthropic people in London are reported to be only a moderate success.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Money closed at 4 per cent. The lowest rate was 3½ and the highest 5 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.85½@4.89; actual rates, 4.84¾@4.85 for sixty days and 4.84¼@4.81½ for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 126 bid; 4s, coup., 128½ bid; 4½s, coup., 110¼ bid.

The stock market continued dull and weak throughout the day. Late in the day there was quite a pressure to sell on the report that the longshoremen's strike was extending and a dispatch from Washington to the effect that the president had decided to sign the interstate commerce bill in its present form. The closing prices were generally the lowest of the day, and the decline ranged from ¼ to 2¼ per cent.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—FLOUR—Closed weak and in some instances slightly lower; winter wheat extra, $3.15@5.40; Minnesota do., $3.15@5.40; city mill extra, $4.60@4.70; Ohio extra, $3.15@5.25; St. Louis extra, $3.15@5.40. Southern flour closed dull and barely steady; common to choice, $3.50@5.25.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active, but irregular, closing weak and ½@¾c. lower. Spot lots closed steady in the buyer's favor. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 95¼c.; No. 2 do. at 92¾c., No. 2 red winter at 92¾c., No. 3 do. at 91¾c. and ungraded red at 89@91½c.; No. 2 red winter, Feb., 91¼@91¾c.; do. March, 92½c.; do. April, 93¾@94¼c.

CORN—Options were steady, but dull, closing steady and unchanged. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 40c. and No. 2 do. at 38c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 47¾c.; do. March, 48¾c.; do. May, 50@50½c.

OATS—Options were moderately active and steady at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed weak and slightly lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 40c. and No. 2 do. at 38c.; No. 2 mixed, Feb., 35½c.; do. March, 35¾c.

RYE—Dull, but firm; western, 56@57c.; state, 59@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; mess, $12.25@12.75.

LARD—Closed dull and steady; $6.77½, cash; $6.75@6.78, Feb.; $6.81@6.83, March.

BUTTER—Dull, but firm; state, 18@27c.; western, 12@28c.

CHEESE—Dull; state, 10¼@13½c.; western flat, 11@12¾c.

EGGS—Steady and in fair demand; state, 33c.; western, 31@33c.

SUGAR—Raw dull, but steady; fair refining, 4 9-16c. Refined steady; cut loaf, 6½c.; crushed, 6½c.; cubes, 6c.; powdered, 6@6⅛c.; granulated, 5¾c.; mould A, 6c.; confectioners' A, 5¾c.; coffee A, standard, 5 7-16@5½c.; coffee off A, 5 15-16c.; white extra C, 5@5⅛c.; extra C, 4¾@5c.; C, 4½@4⅝c.; yellow, 4½@4⅝c.

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IN

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteaas, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs,

In fact, my full and complete stock of Furniture—slightly damaged by smok Dec. 19th, 1886, which has all been refinished and must be sold at once. Wil open

SATURDAY, JAN. 8th, 1887.

J. C. Brackbill op. Bush House.

BOOKS, THREE CENTS EACH.

The following books are published in neat pamphlet form, many of them handsomely illustrated, and all are printed from good type upon good paper. Please examine the list and see if you do not find therein some that you would like to possess. In cloth-bound form these books would cost $1.50 each. Each book is complete in itself.

Anecdotes of the Rebellion. A collection of humorous, pathetic, and thrilling narratives of the war, stories of bivouac and battle-field, march and picket, adventures of scouts and spies, stories of prison life, of the great Generals, of Mr. Lincoln, etc.

The Life of General U. S. Grant. By W. A. PETERS. With portrait and other illustrations.

Poems, by John G. Whittier. The only cheap edition published—should be in every household. *Illustrated.*

Poems, by Henry W. Longfellow. No one can afford to be without this fine collection. *Illustrated.*

Poems, by Alfred Tennyson. This work contains some of the finest compositions of the great Poet Laureate.

Parlor Amusements. A large collection of Acting Charades, Parlor Dramas, Shadow Pantomimes, Games, Puzzles, etc., for social gatherings, public and private entertainments and evenings at home. *Illustrated.*

Manual of Floriculture. Teaches the best method of propagating all the different plants, tells how to cure disease and eradicate insect pests, gives directions for making beautiful floral and other devices, for window gardening, etc. *Illustrated.*

Guide to Needlework, Knitting and Crochet. Containing designs and directions for all kinds of Fancy Needlework, Artistic Embroidery, Lace Work, Knitting, Tatting, Crochet and Net Work. *Illustrated.*

Famous Detective Stories. A collection of thrilling narratives of Detective experience, many of them written by actual members of the profession.

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The Mystery at Blackwood Grange. A Novel. By Mrs. MAY AGNES FLEMING.

The Evil Genius. A Novel. By M. T. CALDOR.

The Story of a Storm. A Novel. By Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN.

We will send any four of the above books by mail post-paid upon receipt of only **Twelve Cents**; any ten for 25 Cents; any twenty for 50 Cents; the entire list (40 books) for **75 Cents**; the entire list bound in boards with cloth back, for **$1.10.** These are the cheapest books ever published and guaranteed worth three times the money asked for them. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Postage stamps taken for fractions of a dollar. As to our reliability, we refer to any newspaper published in New York, likewise to the commercial agencies.

Special Offer! To every one sending for the entire list of books as above, we will send, without extra charge, either sixty cents' worth of the **Imperial Pinned Paper Patterns**, to be selected by yourself from a catalogue which will be sent you, or **The People's Home Journal**, a large, 32-page, 64-column illustrated literary paper, for one year. All orders filled by return mail.

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WILL WORK EQUALLY AS WELL ON ROUGH STONY LAND AS ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES. IT IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER SULKY IN THE WORLD. CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY COMMON WALKING PLOW IN FIVE MINUTES TIME, AND IS WARRANTED NOT TO INCREASE THE DRAFT ONE POUND. SO SIMPLE A CHILD STRONG ENOUGH TO DRIVE A TEAM CAN OPERATE IT. WILL TURN A SQUARE CORNER WITHOUT RAISING THE PLOW. THE ONLY PLOW MADE WITH A FOOT LEVER TO START THE POINT OF PLOW ABRUPTLY IN THE GROUND OR ELEVATE IT TO SKIM OVER THE TOP OF FAST STONES, AROUND ROOTS, ETC.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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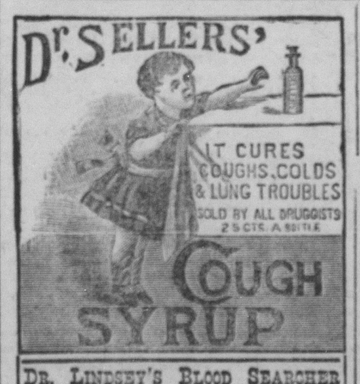

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—While a freight train loaded with cotton was going into Paducah, Kentucky, soon after two o'clock on the morning of the 17th, one of the cars which had been taken on, locked, at Memphis, was found to be on fire. The train was side tracked and the fire prevented from spreading, but the car was destroyed. Inside were found four bodies, burned beyond recognition. It is supposed they were tramps who got into the car through a window in one end. A fire occurred on the 17th in the Langstros Chemical Dye Works at St. Louis. While the firemen were at work several cans of gasoline exploded, burning five men. Two of the injured—named Ward and Minahan—are not expected to recover. The Arlington House, at New Westminster, British Columbia, was burned early on the morning of the 16th, and three of the boarders perished in the flames. The Eliot Congregational Church, in Newton, Massachusetts, was burned on the 16th. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $52,000. The fire caught from a defective chimney. The round house of the Hecla and Torch Lake Railroad, at Calumet, Michigan, was burned on the evening of the 16th, with five locomotives. Loss, about $65,000, The property was owned by the Calumet and Hecla Mine Company.

—About a week ago "loud detonations" were heard in the mountains of Lincoln county, West Virginia, and "violent tremors of the earth" were felt in the valley of the Big Ugly run, a tributary of the Guyandotte river. A few days ago while lumbermen were going down the run, they found the stream at one point obstructed by fragments of stone which had rolled down the mountain side. "The top of the mountain, mainly on the side towards the stream, showed a huge crater-like scar, and the observers could see a large column of steam arising from it."

—A boiler in the dry house of Preston Rider's stave factory, at Crothersville, Indiana, exploded on the 17th, killing Henry Millina and Archibald Warner, and injuring another man.

—A disease, resembling the pink eye, has prevailed for several weeks among the horses of the Transverse Railway at Pittsburg. Thirty-six horses have been made unfit for service and several have died within a few days.

—Temperatures below zero were reported in the West on the morning of the 18th as follows: St. Paul, 31; Chicago, 10; St. Vincent, 35; Duluth, 21; Milwaukee, 13; Omaha, 13; Des Moines, 17; Toledo, 7; and Springfield, 5. It was zero at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Leavenworth, and there was a freezing temperature at Charleston, Augusta Montgomery and Pensacola in the South.

—Anthony Handy, 12 years old, was arrested in Lapelle Island, Georgia, on the 17th, for the murder of Elsie Walker, a girl of the same age. They disagreed at play, when the young ruffian got a shot gun and discharged its contents into the girl's head. William Dille, aged 45 years, murdered his wife by cutting her throat, and then attempted suicide, in St. Louis, on the 18th. His condition is critical. They leave six children.

—On the 22d of October last the house of the Poe family, in Knox county, Kentucky, was burned down, and in the ruins were found the bodies of Mrs. Poe, Miss Carson, Miss Barnes and five children. It was ascertained that they had been murdered. News has just reached Louisville of the arrest of seven neighbors of the murdered family, namely: Amelia Worms, Brice Mills, Balmer Mills, Wright Smith, Elias Jackson, Mollie Samper and Pinda Hammond, charged with the murder. The Worms woman is thought to be the leader of the gang and the instigator of the crime. She is a woman of notorious character.

—Governor Green, of New Jersey, was installed on the 18th. In his inaugural he commends the principle of exempting from taxation so much of the property of religious and educational institutions as may be necessary for their successful operation, but he thinks that corporations and individuals owning property for use, enjoyment, speculation or profit, should bear a just share of governmental expense. He insists upon the protection of the honest workingman from contract or convict labor.

—Governor Biggs, of Delaware, was installed on the 18th. In his inaugural address he advocates the calling of a Constitutional Convention; says he will not exercise the pardoning power unless in very exceptional cases; regards civil service as "something to be confined to the party in power;" advocates the continued coinage of silver and the payment of Government employes in that coin, and favors a reduction of the tariff.

—A fire in Alliance, Ohio, on the morning of the 19th, burned out six three-story business blocks and damaged two others. Loss, about $110,000; about two-thirds insured. The mansion of Jewett M. Richmond, on Delaware avenue, in Buffalo, was totally destroyed by fire on the evening of the 18th, with its contents, including furniture, works of art and a valuable library. The loss is estimated at $100,000; the insurance is only $17,000. The fire started from a furnace in the basement, The roundhouse of the City Railroad Company on Canal street, in New Orleans, was burned on the morning of the 19th, with eight dummies and sixteen coaches. Loss $50,000, covered by insurance. A three-story block, in Kohomo, Indiana, the first floor of which was occupied by stores and the upper floors by society halls, was burned early on the morning of the 19th. Loss, $50,000; insurance, about $25,000. The shops of McHose & Lyons, founders and machinists, in Dayton, Ohio, were burned on the evening of the 18th. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $25,000. The stone supply store and wooden storehouse of the Coventry Cotton Goods Manufacturing Company, at Anthony, Rhode Island, were burned on the evening of the 18th. Loss about $120,000.

—The baggage car attached to the New York limited express was almost blown to atoms by dynamite, which was in a trunk, a few miles east of Altoona, Pa., on the night of the 18th. Baggage Master Harry Mingus, who was in the car at the time was severely hurt. The trunk was put on the train at Duncannon and checked to Pittsburg. Mingus threw the trunk, which was a small one, on top of some other baggage, when an explosion followed. The train was stopped and the baggage transferred to another car. The owner of the trunk was arrested when he presented his check for the trunk at the baggage room in Pittsburg on the 19th. He said he was a Hungarian coal miner, and that his name was John Kagman. He left Hazleton to look for work, and said his trunk contained nothing but clothing and some matches.

—A boiler in Swift's rolling mill in Newport, Kentucky, blew up early on the morning of the 19th, and levelled the newly built portion of the mill, causing a loss of $25,000. No person was injured. A similar explosion happened about a year ago.

—A vein of silver has been discovered in Glenridge, Essex county, New Jersey. A load of ore was assayed and yielded about $20 worth of silver.

—Wednesday morning, the 19th, was the coldest of the season in New England and Central New York. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine temperatures were reported from 14 to 40 degrees below zero. A Hudson, New York, 18 below zero was registered, and at points in the Mohawk Valley 26 to 35 below.

—There is an entire suspension of railroad travel in Southern Minnesota in consequence of snow. In Wisconsin, snow ploughs were engaged all day the 18th, in releasing blockaded passenger trains. One train on the Lake Shore and Western road was released from a snow drift in which it had stuck for twenty-four hours.

—While coasting at Wellsville, Ohio, a sled containing a number of boys collided with a farmer's wagon, and Ebert Dowan, Fred Turnbull and his brother were seriously injured. Boys on another sled steered it over the hill to avoid a collision. Joe Davidson struck the frozen ground on his head and ruptured a blood vessel, He is in a precarious condition.

—An attempt was made on the 17th to ditch a passenger train on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by pulling out a rail spike near San Jose, New Mexico. A freight train, happening to go ahead, struck the loose rails and was capsized. No person was injured. It is supposed a gang of robbers planned the wreck. A freight train on the Reading and Columbia Railroad was wrecked on the 18th at Cocalico bridge, near Ephrata, Penna., by a broken rail. Thirteen loaded cars were wrecked, and the bridge was badly damaged. No person was injured.

—Three persons named Litherly, father mother and daughter, were poisoned by eating canned corned beef in Eliot, Maine, on the evening of the 20th, and they were in a critical condition on the 21st,

—Dennis McGurl, proprietor of a soap factory, in Chicago, his son, Dennis, Jr., and five of his employes— August Henry, Alfred King, Farrell O'Reilly, John Ragan and Thomas Sullivan—were arrested on the 20th, on the charge of stealing hogs from trains on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. It is asserted that no fewer than 3500 hogs, valued at over $18,000, have been stolen during the last two years, for use in McGurl's factory. "The plan of robbery was to board a stock train at a railroad crossing or other stopping point, and, entering one of the cars, remain there until the train was under headway. Opening the door of the car, three or four hogs could be thrown off in short order and unobserved, and the thieves would themselves alight. The country through which the road passes on the western outskirts of the city is so deserted that the scheme was never exposed until the detectives had worked upon the case for some time." The store of Lisle and Price, at Beebe, Arkansas, was robbed of $1200 in currency and a number of valuable papers on the 20th. Two young men who slept over the store heard the burglars and, attempted to drive them off, but were forced upstairs into their rooms and locked in.

—The wife of Vaclav Cobalek, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the morning of the 20th, killed three of her children and mortally wounded two others, using shears for the purpose. She then hanged herself in the cellar. She had shown bad temper at breakfast. Her husband is said to be a drunkard. The police think she was insane.

—John Kagman, whose trunk exploded in a Pennsylvania Railroad baggage car on the 18th, was liberated at Pittsburg on the 20th, the authorities being convinced that he had no intention of doing any damage.

—An attempt was made to rob a train on the Chicago and Alton Railroad near Independence, Missouri, on the 19th. The bell cord was violently pulled and when the brakeman and conductor rushed to the forward part of the train to ascertain the cause of stopping, they were fired upon by a man standing on the front platform of the smoking car, and ordered back into the cars. They barely escaped injury by dodging back into the car. The engineer was also fired upon, but not injured. Four or five shots were fired. The ruffians then jumped from the car and escaped.

—August Boorman, having no home, was found frozen to death in one of the streets of Brooklyn, on the morning of the 19th. He was sitting on a stoop.

—Thursday afternoon the 20th, a party of boys, playing on an open lot in Jersey City, adjoining the yards of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company, began to flout and jeer at the Pinkerton men on guard, and, finally, encouraged by the strikers, threw snow balls and other missiles at the detectives. The Pinkerton leader ordered the boys to stop, but they did not obey, and three shots were fired from a revolver. Thomas Hogan, aged 16 years, a looker-on, fell dead. Four men, Patrick Sheehy, Daniel Cahill, Samuel A. Neff and Murphy Moriarty, have been arrested for the shooting.

—Silas Philbrick and his wife have just died at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin, from trichinosis, caused by eating diseased pork.

—The boiler of a saw mill near Washington, Indiana, exploded on the 20th, killing three men. By the bursting of a fly wheel in the South Chicago Rolling Mill, at Chicago, on the 20th, five men were dangerously injured and one was killed. The boiler of the grain elevator at Newport News, Virginia, burst on the afternoon of the 20th, killing Samuel Robinson and injuring four other men.

—John McLane and Patrick Aberdeen were murdered at a ranch near Hudson, New Mexico, a few days ago. Robbery was the object of the murderers. Arthur Miller and Miles Wallace were fired upon by three assassins from Ambush near Murfreesboro, Arkansas, on the 19th. Miller was shot dead and Wallace, who rode away, is supposed to be mortally wounded. William E. Meade, 27 years of age, was shot dead by two unknown men while standing in front of his father's store in White Plains, New York, on the evening of the 20th. After the shooting, the men, who were both young, jumped into a sleigh and drove off. Having mistaken their road, they returned to the village, and, resisting arrest, were shot dead by the Chief of Police.

—James Burke, employed at the Columbia Rolling Mill, at Lancaster, Penna., fell into the rollers on the afafternoon of the 20th, and was drawn through twice. He died soon after.

—A man walked into the office of the Collector of customs in New York on the 21st, handed the Collector a sealed envelope and disappeared. The envelope contained $470 in bills and the following vote: "Enclosed please find the sum of $470, which I have been requested to place in your hands as a contribution to the "Conscience Fund." No name was signed.

—A telegram from Detroit says: "Information of another of ex-Governor R. A. Alger's extensive benevolences has just leaked out through the fuel and flour dealers who were connected with the enterprise. Through his private secretary and a few trusted friends, he found five hundred needy families during the recent cold snap, and to each of them was sent a barrel of flour and a ton of coal or a cord of wood. The scenes at the delivery of the needed gifts were often pitiful and pathetic, many of the families being entirely destitute."

—The Nashville Ice Company's new factory in course of erection at Nashville, was the scene of two disasters on the 20th. The first was the fall of a heavy piece of cross timber, which struck and killed David Herrick. The second was the falling of a wall, which threw three men named Hope, Spain and Plummer into the street, nearly thirty feet below. Hope and Plummer are believed to be mortally injured.

—A switch engine collided with an express train at Poughkeepsie, New York, on the morning of the 21st. Alexander Coates, engineer, and Barney Morgan, fireman, were dangerously, if not fatally, injured. A coal train on the Reading Railroad, on the morning of the 21st, ran into the rear of a freight train, near Phœnixville, and ten cars were wrecked. The engineer of the coal train was asleep.

—Forest fires have been raging near Eureka Springs, Arkansas, for several days. On the 20th a fierce gale spread the flames to the outskirts of the town and burned two dwellings. Several frame buildings were blown down by the wind.

—It is now believed that the two burglars who killed William E. Mead at White Plains, New York, on the 20th, and were afterwards shot dead, committed suicide to escape capture. Their faces were blackened by powder. Near Agnes, Texas, on the 20th, John Dickey suddenly killed his wife by striking her in the head with a piece of wood. He next killed his three-year-old child who was in the arms of his mother-in-law, but did not injure the latter. He had shown symptoms of insanity. The house of Calvin Bass in Kershaw county, South Carolina, was destroyed a few days ago by an incendiary fire. Bass' wife, who was sick in bed, and her two small children, perished in the flames.

—John T. Callahan and a woman named Wiley were arrested at Fort Worth, Texas, on the 20th, on a charge of counterfeiting the standard dollar. A man named Cargill and two boys were arrested in Alvarado for passing the spurious coin.

—A sewer a quarter of a mile in length, running under the village of Niagara Falls, Ontario, forms part of the bed of Muddy Run creek, which empties itself into the Niagara river over the precipice, near the whirlpool rapids. This river was "running fifteen miles an hour" on the evening of the 22d, when Bertha Farrell, aged 4 years, who was seated in a hand-sled, slid into it. Her sister, Blanche, aged 10, jumped in after her, and both were swept into the sewer. A rush was made for the other end of the sewer and men secured by ropes jumped into the water and waited for the children to appear. Bertha came first, under the water, and Blanche followed on top. When taken out both were apparently lifeless, but after much difficulty they were resuscitated, The childrhn were in the water ten minutes most of the time submerged.

—Two hundred and fifty feet of the Union Railroad bridge, at Toledo, Ohio, was demolished on the afternoon of the 23d, by an ice-break on the Maumee river. The ice piled up against the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, threatening that structure.

—A man named Walcott went into an opium den in Livingston, Montana, on the 20th, smoked "a dozen pipes or more," and died in a fit. A committee of citizens waited on the Chinese and ordered all of them out of the town. They left in the next train.

—The wife of Peter Tyler, a dissipated woman, was found lying in her yard, in Lynn, Massachusetts, on the evening of the 22d, with her throat cut, while near her lay Samuel Mitchell, colored, bleeding from a wound in the throat. The woman died almost immediately, but Mitchell is expected to recover. Both were drunk at the time, and Mitchell denies all knowledge of the affair.

—A passenger train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad was wrecked early on the morning of the 23d near Carmi, Illinois, by the explosion of the locomotive. The fireman and engineer were killed, and several passengers were injured, two of them severely.

—Three men—Alfred Claggett, Commodore Wells and Edward Peterson—were drowned while trying to cross the river near Annapolis, Maryland. Claggett broke through the ice, and Wells and Peterson—both colored—perished in trying to save him.

—An epidemic of whooping cough prevails in Hookset, New Hampshire, and two deaths from the disease have occurred.

—Two glandered horses were shot by a veterinary inspector in New Brunswick, New Jersey, on the 22d. Measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

—A double runner, on which boys were coasting, in Somerville, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 22d, ran into a railroad train. One of the boys was killed, another dangerously injured.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

At noon on the 18th, the Senate under the escort of a committee from the House and preceded by the Lieutenant Governor-elect and Lieutenant Governor, formed in procession and marched to the hall of the House to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

At 12.55 o'clock the Senate re-assembled, when Hon. William T. Davies, Lieutenant Governor-elect, was introduced by Senators Mylin and Ross, the committee appointed to wait upon and escort him to the Chamber.

The retiring Lieutenant Governor, Hon. C. F. Black, made an appropriate address.

Chief Clerk Cockran read the certificate of election of Lieutenant Governor Davies, to whom the oath of office was then administered by Hon. John W. Simonton, President Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District.

At 1.25 the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Governor Davies announced as the business in order the election of an United States Senator, whereupon a ballot was taken. M. S. Quay received 33 Republican votes, and S. P. Wolverton, 14 Democratic votes.

Communications were received from Governor Beaver, containing the following nominations: Charles W. Stone, of Warren, to be Secretary of the Commonwealth; Wm. S. Kirkpatrick, of Northampton, to be Attorney General; Daniel H. Hastings, of Centre, to be Adjutant General. The nominations were confirmed unanimously. The name of George Pearson, of Mercer, as Private Secretary to the Governor, was also sent in.

In the Senate on the 19th, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Cooper, a supplement to the Revenue act of 1885 (reducing the tax on moneys at interest from three to two mills, and placing one mill in the State Treasury and one in the treasury of of a county or city of the first-class). By Mr. Hood, relating to liens of mechanics, laborers and others upon leasehold estates and property thereon. By Mr. Brown, of Montgomery, for an additional law Judge in the Thirty-eighth Judicial (Montgomery) District. By Mr. Newmyer, repealing the three-mill tax. By Mr Watres, repealing the law authorizing borrowers to contract for the payment of all taxes upon loans. By Mr. Martin, appropriating $50,000 for the erection of monuments to the memory of Generals Meade and Hancock on the battlefield of Gettysburg. At noon the Senate attended the joint session of the two Houses for the promulgation of the election of United States Senator Quay, and upon returning to the Senate chamber adjourned.

In the Senate on the 20th, the bill simplifying the course of procedure and lessening the costs in actions in the courts and the bill giving married women equal rights with their husbands in the control and disposition of property, etc., were reported favorably from the Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr. Brown, of Montgomery, amending the act of 1834 relating to executions and administrations, By Mr. Harlan, preparing a woman's suffrage amendment. By Mr. Reyburn, to restrain and regulate the sale of vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors. By Mr. Taylor, to preserve the purity of elections by requiring the same to be held, as far as possible, in rooms in which liquor is not sold, and declaring drunkenness on the part of election officers and assessors of poll tax a misdemeanor. By Mr. Penrose (by request), proposing an amendment to the Constitution exempting small holdings of land from taxation. Appropriating $80,000 for memoral tablets at Gettysburg. The Senate Adjourned.

The Senate, on the 21st, was not in session.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 18th the Philadelphia Magistrates' Court bill came up on second reading, and, after some discussion, a motion by Mr. Mackin to postpone its consideration for the present was voted down—yeas, 81; nays, 109.

Upon the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies the House adjourned until 3 o'clock.

The House, upon reassembling, proceeded to vote for U. S. Senator to succeed John I. Mitchell, whose term expires on March 4th. The vote resulted as follows: For Quay, 131 Republicans and one Greenback-Labor (Mr. Tahaney.) For Wolverton, 65 Democrats. The House then proceeded to the regular order, the further consideration of the second reading of the Philadelphia Magistrates' bill. The measure was vigorously opposed by Messrs. Mackin, Walk, Ring and others of the Philadelphia delegation. Messrs. McGowan and Dearden championed it. The bill finally passed a second reading after a debate of nearly two hours. The House then adjourned.

The House, on the 19th, proceeded to elect a Chief Clerk in the place of George Pearson, who had resigned and accepted the appointment of Private Secretary to the Governor.

Samuel A. Losch, of Schuylkill county, was elected, The vote resulted: Losch, 125; Elwell, 62.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr Scott providing for the retirement of judges of the Supreme Court who have served one full term and are 65 years old, and the judges of the other courts of the State when the judges have served twenty years or over and are 65 years of age. The judges thus retired to receive a compensation equal to three-fourths of their salaries while on the bench.

By Mr. Scott, a bill providing for an amendment to Section 1, Article IX, of the State Constitution, so as to make it read as follows: "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under the general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation every farm not exceeding twenty acres on which the owner actually resides, and which is not situated in a city or borough; every building lot not exceeding 20,000 square feet in area, on which the owner actually resides; public property, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity; provided that all taxes on land shall be specific." The House adjourned.

In the House, on the 20th, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Davis, of Lancaster, for the better selection of jurors in the several counties of the State. By Mr. Stevenson, to prevent the adulteration of food, and by Mr. Capp, to prevent the adulteration of drugs and medicines. By Mr. Tahaney, taxing all checks, dividends, orders, coupons, pass books and other papers representing the wages or earnings of employes, which are not redeemed in cash or its equivalent within thirty days after issue. By Mr. Rice; appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a monument on the battlefield of Gettysburg to Generals Meade and Hancock. By Mr. Pugh, to repeal the three-mill tax. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Blair, to enable congregations, presbyteries, etc., to abandon burial grounds under certain conditions and convey a fee simple of the same. By Mr. Billingsley, to fix a standard of time in this Commonwealth. By Mr. Stevenson, a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the poll tax qualification for voters. By Mr. Ziegler, to provide for a State registration of births, deaths and marriages. Adjourned.

46th CONGRESS—2d SESSION

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 18th, Mr. Morrill, from the Committe on Finance, reported a bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Bank, and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Hawley, from the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Adoption of the Constitution, reported a joint resolution, which was passed, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five Senators and eight Representatives to consider the expediency of holding, in 1892, an international exhibition of the industries and productions of all countries. The House bill, declaring the forfeiture of certain lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, was passed with amendments, and goes back to the House. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 19th, Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the President "to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels in certain cases." Mr. Mitchell, of Penna., from the Pensions Committee, reported back, favorably, the House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled and dependent on their labor for support. Mr. Hampton introduced a bill, which was referred, to promote the efficiency of the civil service by establishing a retired list. The Senate bill, appropriating $300,000 for the completion of the Charleston jetties, was passed. After a secret session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 20th, a message was received from the President vetoing a bill granting a pension to William Dickens. The ground of the veto is that a pension had been already in December, 1886, given to the beneficiary through the Pension Office. Referred. Mr. Blair gave notice that on the 25th inst., he would ask the Senate to take up and act upon the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to authorize woman suffrage. Mr. Gorman, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of night inspectors at the Custom Houses in New York and Philadelphia. The conference report on the Electoral Count bill was taken up and agreed to without a division. After a secret session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 21st, Mr. Colquit presented a petition from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, charging the Commissioners of the District with "disregarding the purity, safety and moral interests and rights of the people," and asserting that, "in direct violation of the law, they have been, for months past, permitting and protecting gambling halls, pool rooms and drinking establishments, as well as dens of vice." The petition gives numerous particulars and charges that "a house owned by one of the Commissioners is used as an office by the agent of the Louisiana State Lottery, and that Frank Hume, the President of the Liquor Dealers' Association, is a bondsman of one of the Commissioners." It therefore "prays for a thorough investigation of the facts, and for the proper enforcement of law and protection of homes within the District." After some discussion, the petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. After an executive session the Senate adjourned,

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 22d, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. It appropriates $3,679,929. The bill for the forfeiture of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg land grant was reported back, and the amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed—yeas, 157; nays, 61. Mr. Wallace, of Louisiana, offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that the President and Senate have agreed to and ratified a convention by which the terms of the treaty between the United States and the Government of the Hawaiian Islands have been extended seven years longer, and that the treaty contains provisions for the admission of certain articles free of duty, and intructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into these facts, and report to the House whether a treaty which involves the rate of duty to be imposed on any article can be valid and binding without the concurrence of the House of Representaives. The bill increasing the rate of pension allowed for total deafness to $20 a month was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The Rivers and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and general debate was closed, when the Committee rose. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 17th bills were introduced and referred under the call of States, among them the following: By Mr. Findlay, of Maryland (by request), to make gold and silver coin joinly legal tender; to authorize the issue of legal tender certificates for half gold and half silver coin, and to provide that the fund for redeeming treasury notes, and that the coin reserves of National banks shall be held one-half in gold coin and one-half in silver coin. By Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, granting a pension of $25 a month to Walt Whitman. By Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, appropriating $6000,000 to promote the colored people's World's Exhibition, to be held a Birmingham, Alabama, in September next. By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, for the appointment of a commission to represent the United States Government in the Constitutional Centennial Commission. Mr. Townshend of Illinois, called up, as the unfinished business, the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the protection of innocent purchasers of patented articles. The rules were then suspended, and the house passed the bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own labor for support. The Senate amendment to the Mexican Pension bill was concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The House then adjourned.

In the House, on the 18th, Mr. Levering, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill increasing from $72 to $100 the pension of soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms. Mr. Belmont, of New York, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of a Commission to investigate concerning losses and injuries inflicted since December 31, 1885, upon United States citizens engaged in North Atlantic fisheries. Both the above bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole. The joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the accounts of the Pacific Railroads, was considered. Several amendments, increasing the scope of the investigation, were agreed to, and the resolution was passed without a division. The conference report on the Inter-State Commerce bill was taken up and discussed, but not acted upon. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, A conference committee was appointed on the Army Appropriation bill. Adjourned.

In the House on the 19th, a bill was reported from the Committee on Patents amending the law relating to patents, trademarks and copywrights. The Inter-State Commerce bill was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 21st, the conference report on the Inter-State Commerce bill was passed—yeas, 219; nays, 41. Among those voting in the negative were Messrs. Kelley and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Belmont offered a resolution requesting the President "to transmit to the House copies of such correspondence up to the present day between this Government and the British Government as he may decide can now properly be made public in regard to the deprivation inflicted in Canadian ports on American fishing vessels, having the right to touch and trade, of the liberty heretofore enjoyed by such vessels to enter Canadian ports open to foreign vessels, and to buy and sell and to transmit merchandise therein, and which is permitted in such ports to American trading vessels and to vessels of all other nationalities." A conference report upon the bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians was agreed to. The remainder of the session was devoted to private bills." Adjourned.

In the House, on the 20th, bills were reported for the admission of the State of Washington, for the suppression of the opium traffic, and authorizing the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seed in the drought stricken districts of Texas. The Senate bill for the protection of trademarks and copyrights was passed. The Inter-State Commerce bill was discussed, its consideration being continued in evening session. The House adjourned.

To think kindly of each other is good to speak kindly to each other is better but to act kindly one towards another is best of all.

Is She Biding?

Is she biding where eternal summer smiles
upon the seas,
And the snowy orange blossoms ever
flake the shelly strand?
Is she biding, is she biding where the ten-
der tropic breeze
Tells the story of his woolngs to the bil-
lows on the sand?
Somewhere, somewhere, I know not where,
Upon the land or sea—
Somewhere, somewhere, all pure and fair,
My love abides for me.

Is she biding 'mid the clover blooms upon
the purple hills,
Where the mellow bees are humming and
the apple blossoms float?
Is she biding, is she biding where the brook-
let leaps and trills,
And does she bind the daisies in a posy
for her throat?
Somewhere, somewhere, I know not where,
My love and I shall meet,
For there's a fate through foul and fair
That guides my wayward feet.

Is she biding where the starlight gleams
upon the frozen gloom,
And lamdy sings the carols that awake
the drowsy morn?
Is she biding, is she biding where the roses
never bloom,
And the popples never wave their crim-
son banner through the corn?
She bides somewhere, I know not where,
But surely this I know:
'Twill always seem like summer there,
Howe'er the wind may blow.

RODNEY BOYD'S MISTAKE.

"Yes, I'm dying, nephew; I can live but a few hours at the farthest."

"Oh, uncle!" gasped Rodney Boyd, in a choking voice, raising his handkerchief to his face, but more to hide the flash of joy in the keen gray eyes than the tears, which no amount of effort could bring to them.

"Ever since I have been lying here," said the old man, feebly, "and I knew that I must die. I have thought much of your father. We were boys together, and though we didn't agree very well when we grew up, that ought not to make me unjust to his son."

Here the speaker was interrupted by a violent fit of coughing.

"I did not intend to leave all my property to Mary," he resumed. "Mary is a good girl, and has been like a daughter to me; but I've been thinking that I ought not to leave it away from my own kin. Not but that I've made some provision for her, of course. You understand, nephew, that she is to have a home here until she marries."

"Set your mind at rest, my dear uncle; she shall be treated by me, in every respect, as if she was my own cousin."

"Thank you, nephew; I'm glad you feel so. Mary has been as kind to me as any daughter could be, and I want her made comfortable."

"You'll find the will in the middle drawer of the desk yonder. You'll see that I've given the larger part to you. I did think of giving you Mary's portion and leaving the rest to her, but I changed my mind."

Here the old man was seized with another fit of coughing, so severe that Mary, hearing him, came in from below, whither she had gone to prepare some refreshment for the invalid.

Mary was a fair, pleasant-looking girl of about eighteen, with soft, blue eyes and lustrous brown hair, drawn smoothly away from the white forehead.

The red lips looked as if they might dimple into smiles, under circumstances more favorable to calling them forth, but now the face wore a weary anxious look, as she bent over his form, who had been the only friend and protector of her orphaned childhood, but who was soon to leave her.

The invalid might have noticed this, for as soon as he was easier he said:

"You had better go and lie down, Mary, my dear. You must be completely worn out. Rodney, here, will stay with me the rest of the night, and if I am worse, will call you."

"I entreat that you do so, Miss Mary," urged the man alluded to, in his oiliest and smoothest manner. "I shall consider it a privilege to watch by my uncle while you obtain the rest that you so evidently need."

Doubtful as to whether she would be able to endure the fatigue of watching another night, Mary complied, though she did so reluctantly, for she had an instinctive distrust of Rodney Boyd, which she was unable to reason away or explain.

Rodney Boyd sat in an easy chair before the crackling wood fire—for nothing would suit old Simon Boyd but the open fire-place, around which he used to gather in his happy boyhood.

His charge had been quiet for the last few hours, apparently in light slumber.

Rodney's thoughts were busy. He thought over what he would do with the money for which he had been so long waiting and scheming.

He glanced contemptuously around on the old-fashioned furniture, every article of which was so dear to his niece's heart.

"It'll never do for me!" he muttered. "I'll sell it off—and the old house, too. That will be a good way to get rid of the girl, and I'll do it."

Then his thoughts reverted to the will, with a dissatisfied, uneasy feeling.

"Why did he make one? He was the heir-at-law, and, otherwise, would have inherited all."

He was aroused from these reflections by a groan from his uncle, followed by a sharp rattle.

On reaching the bedside he was startled by the change in his countenance.

He turned to the door to summon assistance, and then, suddenly changing his mind, returned to the bed, and standing at the foot of it, watched quietly the feeble, fluttering breath until it ceased altogether.

Taking the light he held it to the dull, glazed eyes, and then laid his hand on the wrist.

Being satisfied that life was extinct, he went to the desk that his uncle had spoken of, and, taking out the will, read it carefully from beginning to end.

His brow darkened as he did so.

"'Ten thousand dollars to my adopted daughter, Mary,' and 'one hundred and fifty a year to my faithful servant, Jameson, together with his cottage, rent free, for life!' Why, it's downright robbery!"

For a few moments Rodney stood moodily by the hearth, gazing in the glowing bed of coals, whose mute temptation was added to that which was struggling for the mastery in his heart.

Then he flung the paper into the fire, and, waiting until it was ablaze, hurried out to alarm the household.

Mary came in, and poor old Jameson, who was nodding o'er the kitchen fire, and who had grown gray in his master's service, overwhelmed with sorrow at the loss of one they had so much cause to love and honor.

Lawyer Wimple looked up through his spectacles at the infirm old man, who stood irresolutely at the half-open door.

"Good morning, Jameson; come in. It's a cold morning for one like you to be out in."

"That it is, sir. I begs parding for intrudin', but me an' my old woman is in a heap of trouble, an' no mistake! An' last night, as we was talkin' it over, 'Husban', says Becky Jane, says she, 'you go an' tell Lawyer Wimple 'bout it, an' I'll be bound he'll find some way to help us.'"

"I'll help you if I can, Jameson. What is it?"

'Wal, sir, you know how old Mr. Boyd allers said that we should have the cottage down by the river, rent free, so long as we lived; an' we allers counted on't. But his nevy, Rodney, who's the heir-at-law, says that there ain't no papers to show for't, an' that it'll be sold with the rest. It's ruther hard to be turned adrift on the world, at my time of life; an' I know my good old master never meant that it should be so."

"Certainly not; I've often heard Mr. Boyd speak of it. I have been out west and did not learn of his death until yesterday. Do you mean to say that he left no will?"

"No, I don't say that, sir; only there n'ait none to be found."

"H um!" responded the lawyer, in a musing tone.

"An' there's Miss Mary," pursued Jameson, "that the old man allers sot sich store by—it don't seem that he'd leave things so that her very home would be sold from over her head, as it's goin' to be."

"I understood latterly that Mr. Boyd intended leaving the larger part of his property to his nephew; but I don't think he meant that he should have the whole—in fact, I know he didn't."

"It ain't for the likes of me to say nothin' agin Mr. Boyd's nevy, but he's his father's own son, and everybody knows what Tom Boyd was. Mr. Rodney, he sot up with his uncle the night he died—none on us thinkin' he'd go off so suddent. And I minded when I came into the room, arter he called us, that there was a strong smell of burnt paper. I picked up this here on the hearth. It has a bit o' writin' on't, and so I brung it along, thinkin' that p'raps you could tell what it meant."

Squire Wimple took from old Jameson's trembling hand a bit of scorched paper.

He could make out only these words:

"I bequeath to my faithful servant ——"

But it was in Simon's Boyd's crabbed handwriting, and a curious smile came to the lawyer's lip as he looked at it.

"Have you said anything about this to any one?"

"No, sir."

"That is well; keep quiet about it. I'll see Mr. Rodney Boyd myself and fix matters right. Is Miss Mary still at the house?"

"Yes, sir; but she's goin' to-morrow. You see she applied for the deestrict school at the 'Corners', an' Deekin Palmer called this mornin' to say she could have it."

"Tell her not to go to the 'Corners' until I see her. And don't you worry, Jameson, about your little home being taken away from you."

Squire Wimple put on his overcoat and sallied out on his mission.

He found Rodney Boyd at home, surrounded by quite a crowd, anxious to get into the good graces of the heir to the Boyd property.

But the lawyer did not seem at all inclined to pay court to him.

"I understand that you have offered this house for sale; on what authority?"

"On the authority of being its late owner's nearest relative and heir-at-law," was the blandly-smiling response.

"Providing he left no will. Am I to understand that there is none?"

"Certainly you may; I really don't see why my uncle should make a will, when there is only one person with any legal claims, and he the heir-at-law."

"Humph. I think his adopted daughter, and faithful old servant have some claims to be considered."

"I presume my uncle thought that, in taking care of this girl until she was 18, and giving her a good education, he did all that could be required of him. And as for Jameson, he had his wages, so long as he worked, and I don't know why he should expect more."

"Humph!" So you are sure Simon Boyd left no will?"

"I've already told you so, sir," returned Rodey in an irritated tone. "Do you doubt my word, or suspect me of unfair dealing?"

"Bless you, not a bit of it!" responded 'Squire Wimple, rubbing his hands together with a candid and cheerful air. "I only asked for information. Because, you see, if there's no will of a later date—I had an idea there was—this one is in force, and which I drew up for him more than a year ago."

Rodney sank back in his chair pale and trembling.

"An—another will!" he gasped.

"Oh no!" said the lawyer, cooly, "that was my mistake. There's none but this, it seems. In which he leaves all his property, real and personal, to his adopted daughter, Mary, with the exception of $500 to you, and $200 a year to old Jameson."

Here Squire Wimple took the instrument in question, duly signed and attested, from his coat pocket.

"So, on whole," he added, as he turned to the door, "I don't think you need be in a hurry to see this house, or yet the one that shelters the faithful old man, who has grown gray in your uncle's service."

As the reader will readily surmise, Mary did not teach the school at the "Corners," neither were Jameson and his wife ousted from their comfortable home.

As for the heir-at-law, he was obliged to swallow, silently, his disappointment and chagrin; not even darling to complain.

Like many another, Rodney Boyd, in grasping for more, had lost all.

MATCHING FINE DIAMONDS.

The Difficulty of Getting Together a Satisfactory Diamond Necklace.

A fashionable looking gentleman entered a well-known jewelry store one day recently in a great hurry.

"I want," he said, with some hesitation, "a diamond ear-ring to match this one. I must have it by to-morrow without fail, as the pair is intended for a birthday present. I brought this one and its mate from Europe last week, and one was either lost or stolen."

The proprietor looked at the ear-ring critically and smiled.

"You ask what is impossible," he said. "That is a very fine diamond and cannot be matched in weight and color without great care, if at all. I might have to look at a thousand stones before I could get one like it, and I might not be able to get one without having it cut to order. There is not a jeweler in the world who can match a stone like that at a day's notice, unless he stumbled on it."

The customer finally concluded to buy another pair of ear-rings and have the diamond he had put into a stud.

"That stone," said the jeweler, after the customer had gone, holding up the solitaire ear-ring so that it flashed a dozen brilliant colors, "is what is known to the trade as fancy fine. It is a pure blue white stone and of great value. I should say it was worth about $400 a carat. To match a stone of that quality is very difficult. Although within one hour I can examine $1,000,000 worth of diamonds, I would not find one of the same weight, color and cut as this one. Formerly, if a jeweler had a customer who was desirous of matching a diamond of this quality he would ransack the jewelry stores all over the world in order to obtain what he wanted. Of course that made the price so much higher to the customer. Nowadays jewelers prefer to cut a stone to order. It is not always certain even then that the jewels will be exactly alike. One cannot always judge to a fraction of a carat what the rough stone will weigh after it is cut.

"With the less valuable diamonds this difficulty is not so great. While the supply of fancy fine diamonds in this country is limited, there are plenty of the poorer quality of stones. In fact, the supply of fine diamonds all over the world is limited.

"The most difficult thing for a jeweler to obtain is a necklace of fine diamonds. To begin with, he takes one large diamond. After that all the diamonds in the necklace must come in pairs, one on each side. The jeweler must be even more careful about these than he would have to be if they were intended for ear-rings. In the latter case the 'jewels are separate, and a trifling fault might pass undetected. But in a necklace, where the jewels are in one piece, the slightest difference in color would not pass unnoticed even by an amateur. A stone of a yellow shade would look like a topaz beside a white diamond. Even the slightest difference in shape would be plain, and put the necklace around the throat of a woman in full dress and every fault would become doubly pronounced.

"It sometimes takes a jeweler years to make a perfect necklace of fine diamonds. After it is begun there are a great many changes before it is finished. The work of gathering the diamonds for a first-class necklace does not pay. The profit on diamonds is only 10 per cent; at least that is all that a reputable dealer charges.

"A customer once came to us and asked us to make him a diamond necklace not to exceed $10,000 in price. That is, of course, a small price for a necklace, in which there are from twenty-five to fifty stones. It took us nearly a year to get it satisfactory, and after counting the time and worry lost in the work, we found that our profit was less than 8 per cent. That sort of thing does not pay.

"We are now engaged in making a necklace that will cost $25,000. I have standing orders with leading diamond merchants for a certain class of diamonds for this necklace. It is intended for a prominent Chicago society lady. We have about one-half the diamonds necessary. Before it is finished, however, I think it probable that the many changes necessary to get it satisfactory will compel us to lay aside half of the diamonds now selected.

"I have made a hundred changes in arranging the diamonds for a single necklace. With any other jewels this extreme care would be unnecessary, as defects or differences are not noticed in them that would be glaringly apparent in diamonds.

"One difficulty, which is equal in the amount of trouble it gives us to all the others put together, is the eyesight of our customers. Being in a critical frame of mind when they purchase diamonds, they see defects which do not exist, and it is hard to convince them that they are mistaken. The eyesight has to be educated in studying diamonds, and we often spend hours in explaining and showing the beauties of diamonds to customers. Some will insist that two diamonds are mates when they are as unlike as a mulatto and a white man in color."

—Little Boys' Suits. Little boys wear a good many plush suits and fancy sailor suits. Some of the newest of the latter are made in plush and velvet, the collars and cuffs bordered with gold-colored silk, not bullion gold, which is apt to tarnish, and the effect is the same; the lanyard also is of gold-colored cord. Little smart worsted suits on the same plan are inexpensive and good-looking. Satin brocaded full vests are now introduced in lieu of waistcoats to plush suits.

Sugar Among the Ancients.

It seems almost impossible to imagine life without sugar, so absolutely essential is its use to the comfort of living. There is no mention of sugar among the early Greeks and Romans, altho' sugar or "sweet" cane was made known by the conquests of Alexander the Great, whose admiral, Nearchus, found it in the East Indies. It is mentioned as a remedial agent a few years before the birth of Christ—"a honey called saccharon, having the appearance of salt." It is known, also, that Galen often prescribed it as a medicine. The juice of the sugar cane was used by some of the oriental nations as an intoxicating drink. The Arabians used sugar in large quantities, and it is related that at the marriage of Caliph Maskadi Benritsale, 80,000 pounds of the sugar were required to prepare the comfitures and ornamental sweets for the wedding banquet at Bagdad.

Sugar was introduced into Europe by the crusaders. In 1166 the king of Sicily gave the monks of St. Benedict's cloister a mill for expressing the juice from the cane, and granted them the right of manufacture and sent them skilled workmen. In Germany, even as late as the end of the seventeenth century, sugar was so costly that only the wealthiest families could afford to use it. In 1745, Marggraf, a celebrated chemist, read a paper before the Berlin academy of sciences concerning the juices of certain native plants, especially the beet, in which was a substance identical with cane sugar. He showed by samples of his own preparation that the manufacture of sugar from the beet was not only possible, but profitable. The chemist's colleagues, however, laughed the project to scorn, saying that sugar was never produced from beets, and it came to naught. When Marggraf died in 1783, it seemed as if his discovery would die with him.

Achard, his pupil, at the close of the century, being director of the academy, found the treatise of his master, and determined to establish a manufactory in Silesia for the production of beet-root sugar. In spite of the energy of the chemist and the assistance of the crown, the project was not successful, altho' the sugar was perfectly satisfactory. It was not until 1841, nearly 100 years after Marggraf's first essay, that the production of beet sugar was an accomplished fact. At the present time beet sugar is the sugar of Europe. It is scarcely distinguishable from the cane sugar. It is perhaps less brilliantly crystalline, and is by many thought to be sweeter than its Indian rival.

Burmah's Ruby Mines.

They are situated about eight miles from Mandalay, and are unquestionably very valuable. Indeed, they are the only mines in the world where really valuable rubies are found. There are a few mines in Ceylon; but Ceylon rubies of the true red are very rare, most of them being of the pink topaz color. In Siam, too, rubies are plentiful, but they are of the color of garnets. Within the last twenty years small rubies have gone up about fifty per cent. in value, and large ones about 200 per cent. The best rubies come to America. In the British crown jewels there are none of any size and color. So dear are the perfect stones that few can afford to purchase them. The French Rothschilds have a fine collection, so have the Orleans princes, and there are some fine stones amongst the Russian crown jewels. Very lately, a fine stone was sold to one of the Russian Grand Dukes for about $35,000.

Nothing certain is known about the Burmah ruby mines. They are supposed to consist of the beds of old rivers that have dried up, because the stones always have a water-worn appearance. The only Europeans that have ever visited them are a Frenchman and an Italian, who were in the service of King Theebaw. So far as is known, they are worked by the villagers upon a curious system. All stones below twenty-one "rhitis" in weight (twenty-one "rhitis" are equivalent to twenty-two carats—i. e., about one-seventh of an ounce troy) belong to the villagers, all above to the crown. A perfect specimen ruby of twenty-one "rhitis" would be worth $50,000, a moderately good one $5,000, and an inferior one about $250.

Superstition Among French Peasants.

Another instance of the superstitious natures of French peasants has just been exemplified by a crime which was committed in Brittany. There was a family consisting of a widow named Jallu, with her two sons and two daughters; and the sons who were millers, had heard somebody say that one of their sisters, the eldest, was possessed by the devil. Thinking that this terrible supposition, which they implicity believed, would bring ill-luck to the mill, the two men resolved to shield themselves from the demoniac influence of their sister by murdering her. The neighbors, who had some apprehension of the catastrophe, went to the mill, but found their entrance barred by one of the Jallus, who stood with his younger sister at the door, both brandishing hatchets with which they threatened to murder any one who came near them. The two were, however, seized and overpowered after a long and dangerous struggle, during which they behaved like maniacs. In the interior of the mill house was found the body of Esther Jallu, the eldest sister, who was alleged by her relatives to be possessed with the demon pride. The woman was put to the most atrocious torture, having been pierced in various parts of the body by a sharp instrument. During her agony her mother and sister prayed by her side in order to exercise the devil. All the members of the Jallu family have been placed in an asylum.

—A circular of brown serge is lined with dark-red India silk. The high collar has a delicate design of poppies and wheat ears embroidered upon it.

—Thompson Brothers, of Malone, N. Y., have bought from Highlawn Farm, Lee, Mass., the bay colt Athlete, foaled 1885, by Alcantara, dam by Almont.

FASHION NOTES.

—A novelty in dress buttons are large balls of wood showing the grain, stained, highly polished, and mounted on steel eyes.

—Wide low collars, exposing the throat, are to be worn, and it is predicted that high collars and full ruches are soon to be abandoned.

—A tiny capote of jetted velvet is trimmed with a large fan of ashes of roses velvet and a black aigrette. The strings are of black velvet.

—Bodices of velvet have panels cut in one with them, and form an exceedingly handsome combination with striped wool skirts and drapery.

—Metal bead and mother-of-pearl and carved wood anchors, pins and fancy heads, brooches, buckles and ornaments are used to excess in millinery.

—Open-work silk with herring-bone effects has lines of tiny silk dots. A cream ground has dots of blue, and a pink ground dots of golden yellow and white.

—Pelisses of gray plush, lined with pink, are coming in vogue for babies' wear. The hood must match the pelisse and be tied with soft pink-satin strings.

—A Paris correspondent writes that white corduroy is used for simple home costumes; and combined with plain white woolen material it is used for tea-gowns.

—A rich and refined silk fabric has lace and matelasse alternating. In the thick stripe is a diamond, outlined by a surah weave, thus presenting three stones of the color produced by the weaving,

—There is a revolt against small birds and feathers of the same for millinery ornaments among those ladies who wish to put a stop to the slaughter of the forest birds of America, and the whole world.

—One of the most popular winter wraps for ladies bids fair to be the long redingote or Newmarket, of seal or seal plush, cut to resemble the old French surtout, but with no effort to make it masculine or strong-minded in effect.

—Soft woolens are greatly liked, and many of the most elegant costumes are made of them. They are combined with velvet and plush, which come in brocade plaids and stripes. Sometimes a stripe of the wool material is alternated with one of bright-colored plush.

—There are but few actual novelties in outside garments. Of course sealskin raises first in public favor. After this there are all sorts of dressy and elegant creations, ranging from elaborate mantles that rival sealskin in cost to the plain, trim jacket that sells for $6 to $8.

—Children's Fancy Dresses. But there are quite as many fancy dances for children as others, and then the question of dress is all the more perplexing. I will therefore describe some of the newest notions under this head. Red Riding Hood is not a new character, but I think it is being rendered in somewhat new fashion, with a red velvet skirt bordered with a band of darker shade; red low bodice, coming somewhat high on the shoulders, opening in front to show narrow folds of soft calico, over which the bodice is laced with red cord; there are square white revers on the shoulder, like a turn-down collar; the sleeves puffed to elbow. Auvergnate wears Suede shoes, blue stockings, a striped black and white cotton petticoat, a red velvet bibbed apron, with a bunch of flowers at one side; a black velvet laced bodice, a ruche at the throat, a satin cap, with velvet bands, something like a bonnet without strings. Diablotine—Red stockings, red short petticoat, with small black imps upon it; low red bodice, black over-skirt, black cap, with two standing horns. Folly is somewhat newly rendered in blue and gray. The stockings are blue; the high boots gray, with points and bells dropping from them; the tunic and skirt are cut in curious battlemented points, a bell at each; the high, square bodice is treated much the same, showing a plaited chemisette above; a Phrygian cap of the two colors; a fool's bauble carried in the hand complete the costume. Soubrette—A costume of red, white and blue cotton, with square bodice, laced stomacher, bunched-up tunic, small muslin cap; the novelty in this is more the admixture of three colors than any original style in the make. The ambulance nurse has always been a favorite dress, but black is not too appropriate for children, so costumers are making it in light fawn tones and dark emerald green. A magician wears a long crimson velvet coat, bordered with black, over a white princess front, covered with gold stars and crescents, the bodice cut square at the neck, large sleeves with large loose cuff of white satin with gold bands, a high-pointed red velvet cap, covered with gold stars, a spangled tulle veil floating from the top. A queen's dress, made for Lady Mary Pepy's little daughter, is worth describing. A pale pink underskirt, edged with rows of silver braid, a train caught up on one side bordered with ermine, the bodice a close-fitting cote hardie of silver cloth over pink, a pink cloak falling from the shoulder secured in the usual way with silver clasps. There is a great improvement in the fancy dresses for boys. I call the following as new: Woodland Elf, a close-fitting dress of green, with high green boots, having tassels at the sides; a gray pointed collar and a cap formed like a flower with the stalk upward in gray and green. A Watteau gardener wears white silk stockings, yellow breeches, flowered waistcoat, pink velvet coat, cocked hat and laced ruffles. Father Christmas appears in new guise, borrowed from German sources. He wears a brown suit, the long, straight coat bordered with swansdown, the hood to match, a Christmas tree in the hand. Jockeys are much in favor, wearing suits of two colors, which are carefully chosen if the family are in any way associated with racing. A French gardener wears sabots, his stockings cross-gartered, a blue blouse, lace collar and red sash.

HORSE NOTES.

—The further importation of horses from Montreal into Vermont has been prohibited on account of the prevalence of glanders among the horses in Montreal.

—Robert Steel last week purchased from Charles Backman the b. m. Muriel, foaled 1879, by Kentucky Prince, a son of Clark Chief, dam Bess, by Hambletonian.

—The stock sold from Woodburn Farm in 1886 averaged $1773. The most recent sales are Karisbad, b. c., foaled 1885, by Lord Russell, to John Depee, of Chicago.

—William Weeks purchased the g. g. Marcus, 2 29¼, for Mr. Drakee, of New York. The price was $3000. Marcus is half brother to Mr. Cadugan's stallion, Bayonne Prince.

—Inspector B was Enquirer's biggest winner in 1886, capturing $38,375 of the $87,017 credited to Enquirer's get, 47 of which were on the turf, running in 458 races and winning 97.

—D. B. Herrington, the new manager of Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, announces that two or three trotting meetings will be given during the coming season.

—New York roadman have indulged in several match races to sleighs, but no time was taken. W. E. Parson's gelding, St. Louis, and Harry William's s. g., Tommy Lambert each won a race.

—Joseph Gavin, Chester Stock Farm, Chester, N. Y., has sold for $800, to R. E. Roberts and S. S. Offnutt, Georgetown, Ky., his 2-year-old colt Plumstone, by Harry Plummer, dam Bernardsville Maid, by Pickering.

—The chestnut gelding Jennings died recently at Coney Island. He was the property of Mr. W. H. Timmons, and a son of Glen Athol and Lotta, by Hunter's Glencoe, and therefore full brother to the famous Glenmore.

—Manzanita, 2.16: Patron, 2 19½; Palo Alto, 2.20½; Eagle Bird, 2.21; St. Bel., 2.24; Silverone, 2.24½; Greenlander, 2.24½; Granby, 2.25½; Aquarius, 2.29½; and Guitar, 2.29¾, will be among the crack 4-year-olds on the turf in 1887.

—W. H. Chepu, of the Meadowthorpe stud, Lexington, Ky., has purchased of Hon. A. Belmont, the chestnut yearling colt, by The Ill-Used, dam Dauntless, by Macaroni, and the chestnut yearling filly, by The Ill-Used, dam Nellie James, by Dollar.

—Samuel Greenburg's trotter Kitty Knox, well known as one of the fastest in the State of Connecticut, dropped dead on the Watertown road, on the 12th inst., while trotting with O. G. Camp's Nutwood, Jr. It is supposed that she ruptured a blood vessel.

—Charles Backman has sold to Thomas Pattern, of New York, the very promising young mare Columbine, by Meredith, dam Refine, by Messenger Duroc; also the chestnut filly Anneila, foaled on May 24th, 1885, by Harold, dam Lady Tilton, by Mambrino Patchen.

—G. Valensin, owner of the 2-year-old stallion Shamrock, that recently made a record of 2.25, has deposited $500 forfeit for a race with the 2-year old Palo Alto filly Eda, by Electioneer. mile heats, best three in five, for $1000 a side, January 22, on Bay District track.

—Abe Rohrbach's pacer, Mike Wilkes, record 2.16¾, while being exercised at Stillwater, Minn., Tuesday the 17th inst, began to prance and kick and in some way sprained his off hind ankle. Rohrbach fears the horse is permanently injured and will have to be retired from the turf.

—There were twenty 5-year-olds that trotted in 2.30 or better in 1886, against twenty-four in 1885; eighteen 4-year-olds against nineteen in 1885, eleven 2-year-olds against four in 1885. The two youngsters of 1886 are the Northern-bred filly Mamie Woods, that beat Nutbreaker's record by 1¾ seconds, and the California colt Shamrock, that beat the filly's time 2½ seconds.

—Watts, the English Jockey, recently accepted the handsome retainer of £6000 from Douglas Baird, the owner of Enterprise, for the second call on his services during the ensuing three years, the Duke of Hamilton having the first call. An amusing story is told respecting Watts' disposal of the £5000 check. The careful jockey had no sooner received the paper than he ran off to London, proceeded to Mr. Rothschild's city office, and placed the money in the hands of the great financier for investment.

—Many of the sleighers went up the Wissahickon as far as Valley Green and Indian Rock. They would "brush" all the way up. A number of them, when they came to the new Park road, their horses being a little tired, would jog them the balance of the way home. Now and then a fellow would go by them at a 3-minute clip, and when he arrived at his stable he would name several of the best horses on the road that he had beaten. Now, when the tracks are in good shape, this fellow who claims to have beaten them all, when asked to join in a friendly trot or a road race on one of the courses will back down with a number of excuses.

—Bend Or heads the list of English stallions for 1886, with four winners of thirteen races, worth £22,803, and thus deposes Hermit. In fact, for the first time in seven years. Hermit is deposed from his post as premier stallion of England, in which respect he has rivaled Stockwell's former pre-eminence, although it can hardly be said that he got as many first-class horses as Stockwell, the latter having got St. Albans, Blair Athol, Doncaster, Lord, Lyon, Achievement. The Duke, etc., while Hermit's best were Peter, Tristan, Thebais, Shotover, St. Blaise and Clairvaux. Of course, Bend Or's prominence is due wholly to the overwhelming superiority of his son Ormonde, who has swept the board, excelling all 3-year-old triumphs in England racing history, and only needs to win the Ascot Gold Cup next season in order to take the rank with West Australian and Gladiateur as the third wonder of the century.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

CENTRE HALL, PA., FEBRUARY 2, 1887.

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☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

1887 —— 1887

LADIES' COATS AT COST.

Bartholomew is selling ladie's coats at cost. Hurry up if you wish to get one.

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1887 —— 1887

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Mrs. Stiver, an aged lady near Potters Mills, is seriously ill.

——General Hastings is at home this week, and bears his honors well.

——It is somewhat gratifying to us to see our subscription list creep up gradually without soliciting for the same.

——Mr. Frank Bradford, of this place, took charge of the new station at Paddy Mountain, the 1st of this month.

——In Sugar Valley a great many persons have been and are down with typhoid fever. Almost all are now convalescent.

——Mr. Riter, of Tusseyville, has had good success of late in treating sick horses, having saved several which had been given up.

——Bellefonte is putting up a grand public school building, out near the McAllister farm. Bellefonte always does things well—expect it has no croakers.

——Mike Goodemn, a Clearfield county desperado, fatally stabbed a Mrs. Harwood near Philipsburg, because she threatened to disclose certain of his crimes.

——The receipts of the musical convention at Spring Mills given under the auspices of the Sabbath Schools of the place, amounted to $105.66 which is good, considering the weather.

——Clearfield county's debt is $108,300. Centre goes one better, and by electing and re-electing a board of efficient commissioners, it has wiped out a debt of $80,000 and has a balauce to show.

——There seems to be no remedy thus far in the coal supply, and there is a general complaint along the line. At our station a car of coal is taken away by teams inside a few hours and very little is left by evening.

——Mr. Ludwig has commenced to manufacture cigars at his new location. We are informed he has purchased the groceries and notions of Dinges' and will carry a stock of goods in connection with his regular business.

——Sheriff Walker has sixteen county boarders in his castle above the court house. The institution is just about full and it is to be hoped that outsiders will behave themselves long enough, at least, until there is room for them within.

——Mr. James Lohr, of the firm of Lohr & Strohmeier, of this place, was in Clearfield this week, attending to business. His partner was compelled to secure assistance to accommodate their trade, but the rush is gradually subsiding.

——A number of young folks of this place, attended a party near Pleasant Gap on Tuesday evening, and report a pleasant time. The "Philharmonic" orchestra of this place accompanied them and rendered some fine music for the occasion.

——Boust's cash store near the railroad, at Northumberland, has this sign, in large letters: Best family beef, 4 cents per lb. Best rump steak, boneless, 8 cents per lb. That sounds as if the era of cheap meat was approaching, which would be good news to all families.

——Gen. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg started on a trip to the Burmuda Islands, on a health trip. The General is eighty-nine years old and enjoys quite good health. Many years ago, he was a frequent visitor in this section, coming and going on horseback, the mode of travel in those days.

——A crowd of Centre Hallers attended the convention at Spring Mills on last Saturday evening. They secured a special conveyance and went down in a "jiffy," took in the convention and spent a pleasant time in the town. Their trip home was not as agreeable as might have been desired owing to certain causss which cannot be controlled. The night was rather cool but walking was good. By request we will not give any further particulars of the trip.

——Mrs. Kate Armagast nee Love, writes us from Missouri, Jan. 23: This is a fine winter; no snow; the ground is open, and people can plow if they wish. This is a good stock country; there are many stock ranches, good water, it is also a good wheat country, but there is more made in stock. We have lots of lumber, and it is a good fruit country, corn not to be beat, it all raised on wheat stubie, corn does not do well on sod. Unimproved land sells for $5 per acre, and improved for $30.

DEATH OF JOHN DURST.

John Durst died at Greenville, Mercer county, Pa., on 21st ult. He was a brother of George, Peter, Daniel and William Durst, of Potter township. The Greenville *Progress* says:

"Mr. John Durst died Friday morning, after a lingering ailment, the result of old age. Mr. Durst had attained the ripe age of 89 years, 4 months and 11 days, and had been a resident of Mercer county for 35 years. He was born at Lebanon, Pa., in the year 1797, and at the age of 8 years moved to Center county. In 1821 he married Elizabeth Moser, by whom he had eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom four daughters and three sons are still living. His first wife died February 4, 1844, after which he moved to Mercer county, in 1852. He again married after the death of his first wife, and by his second wife, Mrs. Barbara Ford, he had six children, five sons and one daughter all of whom are living. He engaged in farming, his life vocation. . He has been a most consistent member of the Lutheran church for over seventy years, never having missed a single communion. His children after him have followed his worthy example, and are all of the same faith.

VALUABLE LAND.

The land about the railroad station, belonging to the Wilson estate was among the least valuable in these parts for farming purposes and would not have brought $40 per acre. Now it is being sold for building lots at the rate of $800 to $12 00 per acre. All the Wilson farms now belong to Mrs. A. G. Curtin, as we stated in a previous issue of the REPORTER, who took them at the appraised value $30,000, for near 700 acres. The fields near town and around the station have greatly enhanced in value since the opening of the railroad, and what was a dry spat, has received an additional advantage, by the enterprise of the Centre Hall water company, which extend its pipes along that part and every lot owner is sure of the best water; this step has not only helped to enhance the price of land in that section, but has stimulated building operations. Nearly all the Wilson lots on the main street have already been sold, and houses erected, or to be erected, on them. There is a little ugly opposition to enterprises here, confined, however, to a select few of jealous ones, but the bulk of our citizens stand by the interests of our town. Every town is known to have its pests.

ARM FRACTURED

Rev. W. E. Fischer, of this place, met with a serious accident on last Thursday evening, while on horse-back near the Union Church. His horse tramped in a puddle which had a crust of ice, and the shell breaking under the animal's weight caused him to fall throwing Mr. Fischer down a bank into the snow. The horse also rolled over the bank and upon Mr. Fischer, the snow bed alone saving him from being crushed to death. The horse arose again and looking at his prostrate master a few seconds, walked off. Mr. Fischer managed to get upon his feet again, and bruised and sore, found his way to the residence of Esq. Risbel, who afterwards brought Mr. Fischer home. He has been suffering much pain since in his right arm and shoulder as also in his side. Dr. Jacobs was called and found a fracture of the arm below the elbow. Mr. Fischer will be unable to fill the appointments in his charge for several weeks on account of his injuries, but will, no doubt, be able to have some of his clerical brethren fill his pulpit for him, until he is restored.

KEEP UP WITH THE PROCESSION.

Centre Hall is bound to grow, the efforts of croakers to prevent it, won't avail. These fellows had better keep up with the procession else they may be left. Don't play the part of a gutter snipe—don't be a clam—don't be getting up quarrels and urging innocent parties into law suits. Try and do some good. Be of use to your neighbor and neighborhood. Don't be a grumbler—don't be a mischief breeder when you see others are doing the part of good citizens. Keep up with the procession, and help it on. We have good prospects for the prosperity of our neighborhood, and it will make it pleasanter if ugliness is laid aside. Keep up with the procession.

I. O. OF G T. IN CENTRE HALL.

On Thursday and Friday, February 10 and 11, there is to be a convention of Good Templars in Centre Hall. It will be the ninth session of what is known as the West Branch District Lodge, including Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties. There will be a session on Thursday afternoon and a very interesting one on Thursday evening. In the evening Rev. W. E. Fisher, of the Lutheran church, will deliver the address of welcome, to be responded to be J H. Wagner. On Friday evening the meeting will be public.

THE FAIR GROUND.

The fair-ground project still creeps along. The subscription has increased nearly $200 this week. All, except one or two chronic quibblers, favor the project. From the favorable sentiment we hear on all sides we feel like predicting that the project will be a success. Let all report the amount they wish to subscribe without waiting to be seen. Farmers, business men and others are interested, and should help the project along. Centre county can afford a first-class fair ground and a first class fair.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The railroad time table has undergone some changes as will be observed by the corrected table in another colum. The afternoon train will hereafter leave Bellefonte 40 minutes later or at 2.10. The evening train now comes along 5 min. later, There are some changes on the main line also.

The evening train now makes connection at Bellefonte with the train to Tyrone for the west. Just what the Reporter advised and what our people will thank the rr. officials for.

NEW STORE.

Our young and worthy townsman, Arthur Kerlin, will open a new store, at the old stone-mill (Ruble's) stand, next spring, which will be a great accommodation to the farmers and others in that section, to whom Mr. Kerlin is not a stranger.

Bill heads $2.25 per 1000. Letter heads $2 25 per 1000. Statements $2.25 per 1000. Sale bills $1, $1.25, $1.50. These are cash prices only. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE DAMAGE FIEND.

When Cain got mad because the Lord did not accept his sacrifice of fruit of the ground he would undoubtedly have sued Jehovah for damages, had courts and juries been in vogue then. The damage fiend is still abroad, and ever will be, to annoy men with his greed.

Let a set of men make all the important improvements possible, such as will benefit all, you will always find some greedy fiend raise his head, begin to grumble, and then sue for damages, although he and every one has really been benefitted; he always finds ready hissers and backers, who hide when their scheme fails.

We are led to these remarks mainly by the ordeal, through which those of our citizens have passed, who were instrumental in getting the railroad built by guaranteeing the right-of-way, and giving bonds securing the subscriptions to the company. Many of our citizens have been bled heavily to insure the road, and every one around here is being benefitted, particularly the owners of real estate. Yet, after shouldering all these heavy responsibilities for the general good, we continually have the damage fiend popping up for his pound of flesh, although the work of his more liberal and enterprising neighbors has already brought him a whole fat carcass.

A few men in Centre Hall and vicinity have paid heavily to secure a railroad, yet we are informed parties right among us, to whom the road is a direct benefit in the business they engage in, gloat over the prospect of suits for right-of-way damages, and to see their neighbor pay his last dollar, and when they see the damage fiend raise his head, they flock around him, urge him on to strife and lawsuits and grin with satisfaction over the mischief that they are creating.

This damage fiend and his helps are observed in all undertakings, and are the curse of a community, smiling and with studied sleekness of tongue they lie, misrepresent and deceive, trying to hide their purposes, particularly when they fail in their nefarious work.

——There is a report of a homicide committed on Wednesday night at a house of ill repute kept by Amos Potter in Rush township, near Philipsburg. It appears that a woman known as Mrs. Harwood was one of the attractions of the house, which was visited on the night in question by a desparate character named Mike Gooden, said to be from Clearfield county. He got into a controversy with the woman, who threatened to expose some of his misdeeds, when he drew a knife and plunged it into her stomach. Gooden then made his escape and it is said the woman will die.—*Watchman.*

Gooden was arrested about two miles west of Centre Hall, while staying with a family named Smith, and taken to jail at Bellefonte by county detective Mulen, last Saturday.

Goodmen was arrested by three officers at four in the morning. When he found that officers were about, he stepped out on the roof of the house while one of the officers was inside to inquire for him. He was observed, however, and a long pole, was placed against the side of the house; down which the officers ordered him to slide, and arrested him. He had on nothing but shirt and pants.

——Representative Woodward is not at Harrisburg this week, owing to several little complaints, but expects to be at his post again in a week.

——Aaronsburg is enjoying a musical convention this week. The valley had an abundance of music this winter—conventions were as plenty as snowballs.

——The sacrifice sale of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of all descriptions, still continues at Powers'; call and youwill be convinced that no such bargains have been ever offered in this section. The entire stock will be sold at a sacrifice.

——J. W. Harter will resign his place as clerk in C. C. Lose's store, at Rebersburg, and go to farming in Georges Valley.

——The store of Jas. Musser at Hartleton was broken into and the safe opened and burglarized to the extent of about $300.

——Next issue of the Williamsport *Breakfast Table* will contain another fine description of a "Lumber Camp in Clearfield." The article will be illustrated. The *Breakfast Table* is the leading paper published in Central Pennsylvania.

——Some of the professors and students of the Lewisburg University, and a representative of the REPORTER, propose to make an exploration of an unvisited cavern in this valley, next summer.

——Wm. Flory has broken ground for a new house on the Murray lot recently purchased by him.

——Wm. Lohr advertises his sale in the REPORTER.

——Rev. J. A. Bright, a native of Aaronsburg, has been elected chaplain of the House of Representatives, of Kansas. Aaronsburg boys are continually being heard from in a creditable way. Glad it is so. Congratulations Johann Adam.

——Business men of Warren have organized a Citizens' Association to boom that town. Let Centre Hall take the hint.

——Rev. J. K. Miller, of Logansville, Clinton county, will move to Antes Fort Lycoming county, in the spring. Rev. Miller was formerly pastor of Centre Hall Lutheran charge.

——Wm. Kurtz is making preparations for erecting a new house near the station.

——Overcoats are still needed and will be until May 1st, at least. The season having advanced and there being a stock on hand yet at the Philadelphia Branch, they will be closed out at a greatly reduced price. A coat that was cheap before is cheaper now. What was a bargain before is a greater bargain now.

—— Public sales are ripe now, and big free dinners are making the mouths of many water with longing and delight for the "O yes! O yes!" of the auctioneer.

——Prof. D. M. Wolf will be a candidate for re-election as Co. Supt. The Professor has served two terms with an efficiency that no county can excel. His work in behalf of the schools of our county has had a marked effect upon them, and all recognize his eminent fitness for the position.

——Spring Mills' popular public sale orator, James N. Leitzell, gave the REPORTER sanctum a call. Mr. Leitzell informs us he has sale days on his calendar as follows, in March: March 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24.

SPRING MILL'S MUSICAL FEAST.

The musical convention held at Spring Mills, last week, was largely attended by singers from different sections of the county. At the opening session about 60 were present and the number was almost doubled at the close. Prof. A. N. Bierly, of New York had charge of the class, which displayed the result of his instruction in two concerts, on Friday and Saturday evenings. Ye local attended the concerts and was greatly pleased with the music rendered by the well-drilled class. Prof. L. Meyer bro't the "house down" in his comical songs Miss Sallie Hoffer, of Bellefonte, as organist, executed her part in a faultless manner and possesses rare musical talent. The convention was a fine treat and a grand success. The proceeds were $105. The following were members of the class:

Spring Mills—W J Leigler, S Soars, A Kennely, O L Dale, S H Ditzel, J M Runkle, S A Krape, W E Ream, D Wierich, Gurtrude Spigelmeyer, Maud Pattison, Alice S Neese, Ella Glass, W P Breon, A B Miller, M N Miller, Alda Beathy, Birdie Krape, C A Krape, J R G Allison, Emma Zeigler, Mary Zeigler, Lotta Spigelmeyer, Maggie Condo, Maggie Bibby, G E Limbert, W C Stover, C U Bear, W R From, Lizzie Miller, Sadie Jamison, Maggie Burrell, Mary Burrell, P W Leitzell, P S Dale, Sallie Dale, Ida Grenoble, G P Ream, Anna C Gettig, J C Stover, Katie McCool, Cora Gettig, R D Runkle, D F Runkle, M A Scholl, F Krumrine, G Kennelly, G Mertz, Elmer Pick, J Ettinger, Sue D Miller, D Smetzler, R Neese, Ida Fiederick.

Tusseyville—J F Smith, J J Row, S J Wagner, W J Wagner, R W Neese, Maggie Spangler, W A Spangler, E G Gettig, Katie Moyer, E W Grawford Emma V. Krumrine.

Centre Hall—J A Osman, Anna Runkle. Carrie Lawyers S H Runkle, James Conley.

Penn Hall—LMusser, W C Homer, S G Burrell G F Mark, J H Hosterman, C Moyer, Ida M Burrel, Spear Burrell, Misses Bloom, F Fisher.

Bellefonte—Chestie A Krape, Sallie Hoffer.

Sweet Singer of Israel—Lowell Meyer.

Coburn—J Kleckner, Mary Kleckner, Jennie V Hosterman.

Madisonburg—Lizzie Ocker, Ida Ocker, T Hazel Ana Bierly F Wolf.

Rebersburg—Maggie Bierly, H C Musser, E J Burd, A N Korman, Emma Korman. Mrs W S Miller, C Woodling, W G Miller.

Aaronsburg—C A Weaver A S Stover.

Potters Mills—Sadie M Smith G Henny.

Pleasant Gap—Misses M and E Swartz.

Millheim—R A Bumiller and wife.

LIBERALITY VS. LIBERALITY.

We are told that a number of young folks from a town a few miles west of this place had a hop one night this week a few miles from their home. A violinist was secured who furnished the animating strains for these "Terpsichorean diciples." The hours passed away as the merry dancers swayed to and fro over the floor to the enticing strains of the lone musician. Finally one of the thoughtful young gents of a more liberal nature passed around the hat for the benefit of the musician, who was recompensed to the amount of 20 cts. The fellow was astonished by this outburst of liberality and bound not to be beat in that line of liberality, kindly returned the above amount for their next night's fun,

Moral—Always pay the fiddler.

LATE NEWS.

The news from Europe looks more warlike between France and Germany. England is also getting ready for defense.

A Baltimore bank clerk skipped oft to Canada with $84,000.

Reagan has been elected senator in Texas. No senators yet in New Jersey and Indiana.

They pretend that Brigham Young has arisen and made his appearance among the saints. Perhaps he's wanting another wife and couldn't get one on the other side.

Six thousand Monongahela river coal miners stopped work.

Schroeder, a bank cashier in Jersey City, slid off to Canada with $30,000.

1700 silk dyers in Patterson have gone on a strike.

The big strike in New York is still on.

LINDEN HALL.

Prof. P. H. Meyer left on Monday for Millmont, where he will conduct a musical convention. Prof. seems quite popular in that line of business.

Daniel Krader, of Coburn, spent a few days with us this week.

A. E. Meyer was to Coburn over Sunday.

LINDEN HALL DUDE.

SPRING MILLS.

The weather was rainy and the roads muddy, yet the convention was a success. The music rendered by Prof. Lowell Meyers was the chief attraction.

Mr. W. A. Brown has recovered from a severe attack of fever and is able to be about again.

Some of our boys had been fishing several days ago, during the warm spell and caught a number of fish.

Two ladies from Pleasant Gap, visited Frank Rearick and wife, last week.

Mr. John Runkle, a son of Daniel Runkle is home on a visit.

Mr. John Dunkle, a resident of Farmers Mills, died last week. W.

MARRIED.

At Lemont, on January 2, by Rev. J. H. Welsh, John E. Cronemiller and Clara A. Fry, all of this county.

Jan. 11, by Rev. C. W. Wasson, Mr. G. W. Behers, of Scotia, Centre co., and Miss Sarah C. Dale, of Houserville, Pa.

Jan. 20, by Rev. C. W. Wasson, Mr. U. G. Houser, and Miss Mary A. Williams, both of Lemont.

On the 8th of Nov. ult., at David M. Schrack's residence, near Booneville, Pa., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. Daniel Ilgen and Miss Atta M. Schrack, both of Sugar Valley, Clinton county, Pa.

On the 23rd of January, at the residence of Mr. J. S Geiseweit, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. David M. Price, and Miss Dora M. Easterline, both of the vicinity Logansville, Clinton county, Pa.

On Jan. 30, Mr. Benj. Orndorf and Miss Sarah Ulrich, both of Woodward.

DIED.

On the 18th of January, of consumption, Adaline Watson, youngest daughter of David P. and Rebecca Watson of Boggs township, aged 18 years, 7 months and 19 days.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

—Mr. Wm. Lee, of this place, has purchased two lots near the station, from landlord Meyer and thinks of erecting two dwellings this coming summer, one to be occupied by himself and the other for his brother-in-law living in York co. who expects to locate here.

—The ground hog came forth on Wednesday, turned up his snoot, gave a grunt, shook his tail and then popped back into his hole—and because of this we must have six weeks more of cold weather.

—W. H. Bartholmew has purchased a building lot near the station and will build a new house which will be occupied by his brother-in-law.

—Sleet on Wednesday morning; thunder and several flashes of lightning in the afternoon. Thursday indications for rain, with lightning and heavy thunder in the forenoon.

—Mr. Gilbert has leased the gristmill of Jos. Moyer at Centre Mills.

—Mrs. Mary F. Stiver, advertises public sale in another colum of Reporter.

—We hear that B. F. Kister is about to start a job printing office at Millheim.

—Mrs. Michael Stiver of near Potter's Mills is seriously ill of pneumonia and pleurisy.

——Peter Hoffer will make sale on March 22, and his advertisement of same will appear in due time in the REPORTER.

——Alex. M'Coy will make sale of the personal property of Joseph Crotzer, dec'd, March 9, and advertisement will appear in the REPORTER in due time.

——David Finkle, of Gregg, will have sale March 24, which will appear more fully in the REPORTER in due time.

——Mr. Riter, of Jusseyville, who intends moving to Centre Hall next spring we are informed, will open a new meat market.

—A child of Wm. Reed, of this place, is seriously ill.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps fromm Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufactures. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies; thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps. the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE SALE of BOOTS and SHOES and RUBBERS, still continues.

A call at the shoe store of E. L. Powers, next door to the ruins of the late fire—a photograph of which is given at the top of this page—at Bush's Arcade, will convince all that no such bargains have ever been offered in this section.

The goods are not damaged in any way. Neither fire, water or smoke had reached them.

The entire stock saved, which amounts to from $3000 to $5000, will be sold before purchasing new stock.

Call early and make your choice, and on't miss this grand opportunity for argains. E. L. POWERS.

A CAPTAIN'S FORTUNATE DISCOVERY.

Capt Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., had been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose had the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the schooner.

Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at all Drug Stores.

—WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to purchase a number of shoats. Call at Centre Hall Roller Mill. tf A. HARTER.

—HIDES WANTED by Aaron Harter at Centre Hall station. Highest price paid in cash. tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM the date of this notice we will do a strictly *cash* business, and positively decline to do any more "ticking." All orders for flour, feed and coal, must be accompanied with cash or no attention will be paid to them. We will buy all kinds of grain and pay cash for same, or exchange for flour, feed and coal. KURTZ & SON.
3 Feb. 3 1887. Centre Hall.

RED LETTER SALE.

We have made a great mark down in our prices on our entire stock. This is what we call a "Red Letter Sale," as the price of every article in our store is marked in red figures from which there is no deviation. We have reduced the price of every article from 10 to 40 per cent. Call and see for yourself.

S. & A. LOEB.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

—o—

S. U. THOMPSON,

[Successor to W. I. Fleming & Co.,]

is selling of at cost to reduce stock.

An elegant line of

—GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,—

0-Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Satchels, etc.-0

—O—O—††—O—O—

NECKTIES, SCARFS AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,

is the finest and most complete ever brought to Bellefonte, and will be sold at bargains.

Suits made to order at cost prices.

—o—

WE MEAN BUSINESS

and will give you the best bargains of the season.

S. U. THOMPSON,
Next door to Post Office. Bellefonte.

FOR SALE.

A two story house and lot at the station, with large stable. Good location for one wishing to carry on business near railroad. Purchaser can have privilege to farm 35 acres of land, ¼ mile from station. tf F. KURTZ.

Also, building lots ¼ mile east of Centre Hall station, prices $75 to $125 per lot, on easy terms. Apply to FRED KURTZ. tf

PENNS VALLEY INSTITUTE,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

This school will commence its Spring session of ten weeks, on Monday, April 11th, 1887. To all who contemplate attending school, we extend a hearty welcome to enter our school. The course of instruction will be adapted to the wants of the students.

TERMS:—Tuition per session, $5.00 to $8.00. For further information address

D. F. MAUGER, Principal,
Centre Hall, Pa.

LETTING.—Sealed proposals for the erection of a two story frame dwelling house at Centre Hall, will be received until 1 P. m. Saturday Feb. 12 the right to reject any or all of the bids is reserved. For plans and specifications and further information apply to

2 KURTZ & SON,
Centre Hall, Pa.

LETTING.—Proposals for digging a cellar for a house in Centre Hall, will be received until 1 p. m. Saturday, Feb. 12. For further information apply to AARON HARTER,
2 Centre Hall, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned 1¼ miles west of Potters Mills on WEDNESDAY MARCH 23, at 9 30 o'clock, the following personal property: 2 good mares, 1 a good driver, 3 cows, 10 head young cattle, good top buggy, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 pair bob sleds, fanning mill, cutting box, Buckeye reaper, grass mower, hay ladders, hay rope, and pulleys with harpoon corn planter good plow 2 harrows, double and single trees, cow chains, forks, rakes, grain cradle, mowing scythe horse power and machine with shaker, 2 men's saddles, 1 side saddle, sulkey corn cultivator, lot of horse gears, grind stone, also household furniture, ten plate stove, coal stove, 3 cupboards, sink, dining table, meat bench, spinning wheel and reil, and many other articles. MARY F. STIVER.
Samuel, William and M. F. Stiver, Ext'rs.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, at 10 o'clock, 1 bay mare, 1 roan mare in foal 1 sorrel colt 2 years old, 1 yearling colt, 3 milk cows, 2 will be fresh about 1st of April, 6 head young cattle, 1 2-year old bull, 1 Holstein heifer, 8 shoats 1 2-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, top buggy, 1 pair new bob sleds, 1 pair light bob sleds, 1 Keystone reaper and mower combined, sleigh, hay rake, ¾ interest in Geiser separator and horse power, hay fork rope and pulleys, fanning mill, straw and fodder cutter, work bench and lot of carpenter tools, plows, harrows, cultivators, corn scraper, rakes, forks, shovels set single harness, set 2 horse flugs, grain drill, corn planter, cook stove, self feed coal stove, with register, sewing machine 4 bedsteads and bedding, copper kettle, iron kettle, lounge, chairs, 60 gal. cider vinegar, lot of bee boxes and many other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale. MRS. AGNES CROTZER.

PUBLIC SALE.—At the residence of the undersigned at Centre Hall, MARCH 5, 2 work horses, 1 cow, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 1-horse wagon, open buggy, sleigh, sled, plows, harrows, cultivators, shovel plow, hay ladders, rakes, forks chains, bregears, double set tug harness, single set tug harness buggy harness, good saddle, bridles, collars, lot of hay and fodder, lot of iron, 1 coal stove, and other articles. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. WM. LOHR.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned, at Tusseyville, on TUESDAY, MARCH 1, at 10 o'clock, set of blacksmith tools, 2 bellows, harrow, cultivator, hokey plow, South Bend plow, good as new, two-horse sled, 2-horse wagon, buggy, good Osborne reaper and mower combined, good fanning mill, hay ladders, grind stone, hay rope, double and single trees, spreads, all kinds of chains, forks, rakes, shovels, dung hooks, open rings and links, hay by the ton, set single harness, 2 set tug harness, collars, bridles, halters, 9 shoats, good breeding sow, Berkshire breed, with pig, come in about last of March, 2 good work horses, good breeding mare with foal, colt, rising 1 year old, 3 good cows with calf, will be fresh in March, 2 good bulls, 3 spring calves, lot of good old iron, and many other articles. MRS. A RITER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at the residence of the undersigned, one mile west of Centre Hill, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 24, 1887, at 12 o'clock, the following personal property: 2 4-year old horses, matches and well broken, yearling colt, 3 cows, 2 fresh, 2 heifers, 6 shoats 1 good top buggy, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 truck wagon, new double sled, hay and straw by the ton, harrows, plows, South Bend corn planter, and all kinds of farming implements, all kind of blacksmith tools, also wagon maker and carpenter tools, circular saw, good as new, 1 cut-off and 2 ripsaws, 1 straw and fodder cutter, lot of lumber, walnut and oak, also a set of shoemaker tools and bench, lot of spring wheat, lot of meat, pork and beef, new cook stove, coal stove, 2 iron kettles, meat vessels, sink, chairs, tables, 2 writing desks, doughtray, bedsteads, tubs, tinware, cans and canned fruit, and many other articles.
S. P. RUBLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 1 mile east of Farmers Mills, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887, at 12 o'clock, 4 work horses, Alderney bull, 5 heifers, 4 yearling calves, 3 shoats, 5 milk cows, 2 breeding sows, broad wheeled 4-horse wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 2 horse sled, family sleigh, buggy, harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, self rake reaper, new Osborn mower, grain drill, hay rake, fanning mill, corn scraper, cultivators, plows and harrows, 2 sets of yankee gears, a large lot of harness, chains, grain cradle, etc. JOHN H. BARE.
Jas. Leitzell, auct.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Zubler, late of Gregg township, dec'd, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will come forward and make settlement and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated according to law.

I. J. ZUBLER,
Farmers Mills.
WM. HAZEL,
Madisonburg,
23dec6t Executors

—WANTED.—About 400 bu. of good shelled corn within the next seven days, for which we will pay an advance over present market prices. Call on
KURTZ & SON.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, 3 Feb—Wheat 92; corn 48; oats 36. Butter, creamery, 25@28; eggs 30@32. Hogs 4,40@5,00.

MARKETS.

Spring Mills, Dec. 14.—Red wheat 80, mixed 75; rye 50; barley 40; oats 25; potatoes 40; creamery butter 35; roll butter 22; eggs 20; lard 6; tallow 5; hides 5 to 6; Cloverseed 5 to 7c lb. Cream 23. [Grenoble's prices.]

LINDEN HALL MARKETS,

White Wheat	$ 75	Butter	$ 22
Red Wheat	80	Eggs	25
Rye	50	Lard	6
Oats	27	Cloverseed	4.50
Timothy	1.50		

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	20	Eggs	20
Ham	12	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	40
Lard	6		

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 80	Oats	$ 28
Wheat, white	75	Rye	47
Corn, shelled	40	Barley, No. 1	40

Barley No. 2, mixed with oats, bought at oats weight and price.

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and price.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 45	Bran per ton	15 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 35	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roller Flour	1 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 25

burg, on

COAL MARKET,

Broken	$5.00
Egg	5.25
Stove	5.50
Small Stove	5.50
Chestnut	5.25
Pea	3.40
Woodland	4.00
Soft	2.75

The above prices are for cash or grain only.
KURTZ & SON

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.